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CONTENTS

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PARTY CONGRESSES

PRAVDA Publishes Speeches by Congress Delegates ..... O 1
Leningrad Theater Director *[2 Mar]* ..... O 1
Gorkiy Obkom's Khristoradnov *[4 Mar]* ..... O 2
Tsentrosoyuz Board's Trunov *[5 Mar]* ..... O 5
Krasnoyarsk Kraykom's Fedirko *[5 Mar]* ..... O 7
SFRY's Dimce Belovski *[1 Mar]* ..... O 10
MPRP's Batmonh *[1 Mar]* ..... O 11
Angola's Dos Santos *[1 Mar]* ..... O 13
Ethiopia's Mengistu *[1 Mar]* ..... O 14
PDRY's Al-Bayd *[6 Mar]* ..... O 15

POLITICAL & SOCIAL AFFAIRS

Gorbachev Address Notes Responsibilities of Media *[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 15 Mar]* ..... R 1
Yurchenko Interviewed at Foreign Ministry by FRG TV *[AFP]* ..... R 2
Cyclone Hits Sakhalin With Heavy Snow, Strong Winds ..... R 2
Aliyev Discusses Aims of Congressional Programs *[Sofia TRUD 3 Mar]* ..... R 2
Congress Results Provide Stimulus for Future *[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 8 Mar]* ..... R 4
Uzbek Party Bureau Debates Priority Tasks ..... R 6
Aliyev Explains Role of Youth in Soviet Society ..... R 6
Gorbachev's Report on Literary Criticism Viewed ..... R 7
Ukrainian Control Committee Chairman Replaced ..... R 7
Kutsevol Relieved *[PRAVDA UKRAINY 11 Mar]* ..... R 7
Merzlenko Appointed Chairman *[PRAVDA UKRAINY 11 Mar]* ..... R 8
Leaders Meet With Workers, Youth for Discussions ..... R 8
Biryukova Attends Festive Meeting ..... R 8
Komsomol Leader Meets Youth *[KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 13 Mar]* ..... R 8
Voronezh Awarded Order of Lenin for Achievements ..... R 8
Briefs: Ukraine Minister Awarded ..... R 8
Order of Lenin
Musician Lauded

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Petroleum Industry February Performance Reported *[SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 12 Mar]* ..... S 1
PRAVDA on CPSU Economic Strategy, Workers' Tasks *[13 Mar]* ..... S 2
Briefs: Azerbaijan Nuclear Power Plant ..... S 3
Azerbaijan Oil Well
GES Corrosion Inhibitor
Perm Turbine Assembly

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Reportage on 16 Mar 'Mir,' 'Soyuz T-15' Docking ..... U 1
'Insignificant Malfunctions' in 'Mir' ..... U 1
Maneuver for Docking ..... U 1
Docking Completed ..... U 1
Cosmonauts Enter 'Mir' ..... U 1
TV Report on Docking ..... U 1
Radio Reports Docking ..... U 2
Cosmonaut Dzhanibekov Evaluates 'Mir' Docking ..... U 2
Flight Parameters Updated ..... U 3

Cosmonaut Describes 'Mir' Layout, Structure ..... U 3

PRAVDA Publishes Speeches by Congress Delegates

Leningrad Theater Director

PM021800 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Mar 86
Second Edition p 7

["Speech by Comrade I.O. Gorbachev (Chief Director of the Leningrad A.S. Pushkin State Academy Drama Theater and USSR People's Artist)" (*PRAVDA* headline) delivered at 1 March session of 27th CPSU Congress)

[Text] Esteemed comrades! The first thing on the mind of everyone who mounts this lofty rostrum is probably how to express more accurately his attitude toward what he has heard and felt with special keenness during our congress' work. And of course, the first thing to be mentioned is the party Central Committee Political Report, which was delivered by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and has formed the basis of the frank, pointed, but at the same time also trusting discussion with the whole party and our entire multimillion-strong people. (applause)

The keenness and precision of thought, the purposefulness, and the class thrust of the report revealed to everyone with astonishing clarity, with what I would describe as piercing clarity, the very profound implications of the great restructuring, realistic assessments of the troubled modern world, and the very complex problems of social development and ways of resolving these issues.

I am an actor. Every time I go on stage I feel particularly keenly that, all the same, the most important thing for an artist is his civic position. In the vast complex of extremely complicated problems that are today being aired beneath the vaults of this hall, there is one that determines everything — acceleration and intensification. But it is very important not to narrow down these concepts but to firmly understand that acceleration and intensification are not only economic terms but above all and most of all moral terms, for they demand of people a new, a qualitatively new, attitude toward labor. (applause)

The restructuring that has begun of all aspects of our society's life has met with Soviet people's full support. (applause)

Soviet people expect from working people in the arts works whose heroes are truly active, energetic, alive, and capable of real action. To be honest, I have long dreamed of producing a show about a party worker, a real Communist, a struggler, a contemporary of mine. After all, I know many such people. I am acquainted with them in real life. (applause) But, alas, there are clearly not enough heroes like that in literature, on the stage, and in the movies!

But it is not a question of a simple formula for some kind of tidied-up, purely positive hero. No. We need different heroes. Romantic heroes, satirical heroes to promote healing through laughter, and, finally, heroes who have just been spotted in life and have not yet been sized up. Let this hero experience incredible difficulties and tragic conflicts, let his life be struggle, but let him nonetheless be a hero, a model, for whom you feel, whom you trust, and who has the truth, the historical truth, on his side! (applause)

The resolute struggle that has begun in our society against all kinds of immorality, complacency, lack of principle, and spiritual laxity opens up broad scope for the quests of such a hero who refuses to tolerate the situation that has been created. It is very important for us artists to feel this, to feel it and to take it to heart. Are we ready for this? In the main, we certainly are. Evidence of that is provided by successful shows, the many successful shows marking the 40th anniversary of victory, the excellent shows produced by the whole country's theaters to mark our congress, as the ardent and joyful reaction from our audience attests.

The draft new edition of the party program speaks of optimism as a powerful factor in people's education. And it is a question not of the kind of optimism that has often, it must be admitted, varnished and embellished reality and portrayed wishful thinking as reality. The optimism that the party summons us to feel today is based on a realistic assessment of our life. It contains hope and belief in the future and offers scope for bold, resolute action against everything that still prevents us from living.

We often speak of the increased role of art. But, alas, we much more rarely recall a vital demand of the day — the increasing of the responsibility of the people professionally employed in art for the ideological profundity and artistic perfection of the works that we create.

The degree of responsibility that the cultural figure assumes presupposes above all ruthless artistic and civic exactingness toward himself. And if he lacks that quality, if he is prepared to abandon the truth for the sake of immediate interests and the demands of the latest fashion, his position is not only sterile but immoral. (applause)

Real artists are worried by the desire of some theaters to draw capacity crowds at all costs, by pandering to undemanding tastes. It is worrying that a kind of consumer of art has appeared who goes to the theater or the movies or sinks into his chair in front of the television set with a feeling of vacant indifference and with an "imperious" certainty that he will now be amused, entertained, or presented with something "a bit spicy" and "action-packed" [kramolnyy].

The concept of culture as merely entertainment and as a primitive consumer service is not merely a naive delusion, it is a fundamental mistake. The lofty task of art is not merely to respond to the viewer's existing demands but also — and this is the most important thing — to shape those demands and to inculcate a genuine understanding of real values. (applause)

It is worrying that certain movies, shows, and books inculcate philistinism and are full of naturalistic scenes capable of causing indifference in human life and apolitical attitudes.

For some reason — voluntarily or otherwise — we have lost breadth in our view of life and have lapsed into positions of abstract humanism and pacifism, into positions of extra class concepts of good and evil.

It is time to stop, to think, and to ask such authors: Where are you going? What are you calling for? (applause)

Yes, we have no right to turn a blind eye to the shortcomings that exist in our country or to human vices — they must be discussed openly, sorrowfully, and publicly so that they can be combated more successfully. But is it worth going into hysterics when you notice a scab on a healthy body? No. (applause)

It is one hundred times more important, and this is obvious, to help man and society to get rid of an ailment, to reveal the mechanism for combating vice, and to develop immunity to any social virus.

Unfortunately there is an almost total absence of historical and heroic patriotic plays on the contemporary stage. Yet our state's history contains many significant events and glorious names of which we are entitled to be proud and which can and must become the ideal that the younger generation needs so badly. (applause) Their images and their truly popular character — that is the living thread linking us with our history. In breaking that thread we inevitably cut ourselves off from the main sources of our spiritual strength.

The party Central Committee has repeatedly censured us over the existing distortions in art. Time is passing, but it is still too early to speak of a resolute breakthrough in this matter. It is simply impossible yet.

Of course, any artist can make a mistake. But now, at the qualitatively new stage in our life, it is time with proper firmness and clarity to make a principled assessment of the subjective revelations and introspection that are sometimes passed off as artistic discoveries. Incredible praise for the successes of some and undeserved hushing up of the deeds of others cannot be tolerated. (applause) This erodes criteria, removes reference points, and lights false beacons and causes them to shine brightly. (applause) Here, I am firmly convinced, artistic criticism has always had and continues to have the first word. But often, unfortunately, what happens is this: A group of critics coalesces, so to speak, around a newspaper or journal, turning it into their own preserve and outlining "their own" circle of writers, theaters, directors, and actors. Then unprejudiced attitudes and objectivity — the very things that define criticism — are pushed into the background.

The quality of the artistic process would certainly be higher if press organs, especially the central press, displayed a more considered approach toward assessing works and were more deeply aware of their responsibility in molding the political maturity and creative and social activeness of masters of word, stage, screen, and canvas.

As the party Central Committee Political Report emphasizes: "...criticism is a public matter, not a sphere serving authors' self-esteem and ambitions." It could not be better put. (applause)

Unfortunately, we too, the Communists in creative collectives and unions who make up more than half the members of artistic councils, publishing councils, and exhibition committees, by no means always display party principledness and professional exactingness in assessing our own creative labor and that of our colleagues. We often show a conciliatory attitude toward the appearance of superficial and showy works that lack ideological commitment.

Many questions of artistic life were discussed in the press on the eve of the congress. There was talk not only of creativity, but also of what is preventing art from fulfilling its tasks. You will probably think it ridiculous but, paradoxical though it may seem, gross output indicators are a heavy burden not only on enterprises, but also on art. For some reason a plan for a certain number of productions over the course of the year is set for each theater. It doesn't matter what the productions are, but there has to be the number of them that was planned from above without fail.

It is time to revise the system for the planning and organization of the creative process and to give theaters, movie studios, and concert collectives greater independence and thereby increase their responsibility for the quality of their work and for its ideological and artistic results. In other words: Show more trust — we will vindicate it! (apolause)

There is one last thing I want to mention from the congress rostrum. We cannot remain indifferent to the state of a number of ancient architectural monuments, theater buildings, and buildings of other cultural enlightenment institutions that either undergo constant, perpetual repairs, or else are not repaired at all. The resources of major libraries and very rich collections of visual art are excluded from the cultural process because of this. In many respects the material and technical base of culture is not up to contemporary demands. The existing scale of its renewal does not ensure the fulfillment of the tasks facing this sphere. The existing "leftover" principle governing the allocation of resources for social and cultural aims by which planning organs are still guided runs counter to the party's aims of improving working people's well-being and cultural standard. (applause)

Comrades! When you ponder the extremely complex tasks facing us today, you realize with particular keenness that they can be fulfilled only when every one of us grasps one very simple truth: Our art is a most important partywide, state task. And it must be carried out as the most important, the most responsible party assignment. I am happy to be involved in this great task! (prolonged applause)

Gorkiy Obkom's Khristoradnov

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["Speech by Comrade Yu.N. Khristoradnov, First Secretary of Gorkiy CPSU Obkom" (*PRAVDA* headline) delivered at 3 March morning session of 27th CPSU Congress]

[Text] Esteemed comrades! Our party and its Central Committee have a remarkable inherent quality — the ability at particularly crucial moments of life to focus the immense power of the Soviet people's creative forces and energy on the implementation of the most important sociopolitical and socioeconomic tasks of the country's development and the utilization of our socialist system's immense potential.

The entire atmosphere of the congress, its innovative spirit, and the Soviet people's unanimous support for the decisions made by the congress are convincing confirmation of that.

The vivid and convincing CPSU Central Committee Political Report delivered by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev has been a powerful boost to the combat mood of our entire party and the entire Soviet people. (applause) It is augmented by the new edition of the CPSU Program which the congress has adopted and the provisions of Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov's report "On the Basic Guidelines of the USSR's Economic and Social Development in 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000."

And Lenin's idea that a new situation requires not just the repetition of rote-learned formulas and slogans but "initiative, intellectual flexibility, inventiveness, and independent work..." and responsibility at each post entrusted to us by the party and the motherland is more vivid and fresh today than ever.

As delegates have already noted, it has not been long since the Central Committee April (1985) Plenum. However, what has already been done, both in the center and locally, has created in the people an atmosphere of optimism and cohesion around the party which currently reigns in the country and gives confidence that the historic decisions of the 27th congress will be fulfilled and the concept of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development will become a reality of our life. (applause)

Reflecting the will of the 260,000-strong party organization and all the oblast's working people, the Gorkiy delegation wholly and fully supports the political line and approves the practical activity of the CPSU Central Committee and its innovative approach to the resolution of the problems that have accumulated in the economy and society.

The oblast's Communists have drawn conclusions from the party Central Committee's demands about increasing the role and responsibility of major industrial centers in resolving the growing tasks of developing the country' economy and accelerating scientific and technical progress. Critically assessing what has been achieved, we are restructuring the work of party committees and soviet and economic organs and increasing the responsibility of cadres and primary party organizations. We are striving to ensure that they are genuine leaders of labor collectives and take an active part in drawing up production plans, seeking out and utilizing reserves, and improving discipline.

Growth rates in industrial production increased in the final year of the 5-year plan. The targets for output sales and deliveries of the most important types of articles were fulfilled ahead of schedule.

Growth in industrial and agricultural production in the oblast in the 11th 5-Year Plan amounted to R10 billion and R100 million respectively. Labor productivity increased 20 percent and the volume of agricultural construction and restructuring of the countryside was expanded.

The expansion of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation with the CEMA countries, the creation of a number of projects, and reconstruction using equipment from foreign countries had a positive effect on the development of the oblast's economy. The oblast's enterprises are increasing export shipments of motor vehicles, buses, metal-cutting machine tools, maritime equipment, and other output.

However, all this gives no grounds for complacency, since the oblast failed to cope with the 5-year plan targets for a number of important indicators, and many collectives' reserves and potential were not fully utilized. This showed the inadequate purposefulness of certain party organizations and the reluctance of a certain number of cadres to cope with the increased tasks and use their initiative and persistence to counter difficulties. A number of gorkoms and raykoms sometimes substituted petty tutelage for political work to mobilize Communists and collectives to fulfill their socialist pledges and increase demandingness toward leaders. Party control of the CPSU obkom was also insufficiently implemented in the prevailing situation.

The criticisms and recommendations indicated in the directives of the party Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium in connection with the examination of our reports and during the course of meetings between Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, with the oblast aktiv and the large collectives at the motor vehicle plant and the "Krasnyy Sormov" plant were an invaluable help in improving the style and working methods of the oblast party organization.

Taking into account the existing lags in the standard of social and leisure services and the criticisms expressed in the light of the growing tasks of the 12th 5-Year Plan, the CPSU obkom is orienting the activity of party, soviet, and economic organs and leading cadres toward accelerating socioeconomic development by reconstructing and retooling enterprises and is working on questions of expanding the construction of housing (especially for young people), solving transport problems (particularly, the commissioning of the first phase of the Gorkiy subway), improving medical, cultural, and consumer services to the population, and improving cadre training to ensure that the organic resolution of the problems of enhancing organization and improving production and working and leisure conditions creates the basis for each collective and the oblast as a whole to fulfill the tasks of the 12th 5-Year Plan.

I would like to support the provisions in the reports and comrades' speeches about the need to improve integration in work and to step up the influence of administrative organs on developing the social and production infrastructure and coordinating and monitoring the work of the organizations under their jurisdiction.

The oblast's enterprises are increasing their contribution to the development of the country's gas transport complex, expanding deliveries of equipment and machines, and creating capacities for the production of main pipelines.

At the same time, as a result of the narrow departmental attitude of a number of ministry leaders, the capacities created at the Vyksunskiy metallurgical plant for the production of 500,000 metric tons of multilayer pipes per year for building high-pressure main gas pipelines, on which more than R120 million

has been spent and at which 17,000 metric tons of equipment has been installed, are not being used properly. And gas pipelines continue to be bought from abroad.

Ministry leaders Comrades Chirskov, Chernomyrdin, and Kolpakov continue to compile joint protocols and measures defining the period when domestically produced pipelines will start to be used. And we do not understand why state committees — for planning and for material and technical supply — take the position of outside observers on this question.

Or another example. For a number of years it has not been possible to coordinate territorial and sector interests in the leatherworkers' city of Bogorodsk, where the approximately 15 kindred light industry enterprises of all-union and republic subordination located in this traditional center of the leather industry are under the jurisdiction of 7 main administrations, do not coordinate their work, are reducing indicators, and are not resolving social problems practically .

In the fetters of departmental barriers, questions of technical progress are not properly resolved either. Instead of reconstructing obsolete enterprises, the USSR Ministry of Light Industry decided to build a new caprolon production facility, on which more than one 5-year period and considerable millions in state funds have been spent but from which no output has yet been obtained. And it turns out that equipment is standing idle at the new premises while the old shops are not producing the proper returns. This can hardly be called a proprietorial approach to matters on the part of the USSR Ministry of Light Industry.

Improving quality — from output quality to the quality of all our activity — is a determining condition in the practical implementation of the concept of acceleration.

For Gorkiy's collectives, which mass-produce trucks, machine tools, ships, gas motor compressors, and other products, this demand is particularly acute and topical. We cannot tolerate the fact that production lines are producing machines that are of a questionable standard or are defective. Recognizing the demands of the times, truck worker collectives are restructuring their work, technological processes, and flowlines, are beefing up demands and normatives, are improving the durability and technical standard of motor vehicles, and are replacing obsolete equipment.

One of the most important tasks in this respect is the fundamental reconstruction and retooling of the Gorkiy truck plant — the country's biggest supplier of freight vehicles — and its transition to a qualitatively new level — the production of high-capacity trucks with diesel (instead of gasoline) engines.

Gorkiy's truck builders, supporting their Volga colleagues' initiative, have adopted counterpledges which, along with increasing volume indicators, plan to renew the models of the light and freight vehicles that are produced and ensure growth in their production without increasing the number of workers and the use of metal.

The proposals and program of the plant's collective are supported by the party Central Committee and the government and have been included in the state plan. Measures are also being implemented to improve the quality standards and finish of vehicles in order to expand export shipments of them. Considerable work is being carried out to expand the production of vehicles running on gas fuel. Series production of the new version of the Volga-24-10 car was assimilated in time for the 27th CPSU Congress.

The accelerated transition to the production of vehicles and trains with air-cooled diesel engines will make it possible to increase the productivity of each vehicle by 50 percent and to substantially reduce fuel expenditure and material-intensiveness. The country's national economy will benefit economically to the tune of not less than R400 million per year. The expenditure on reconstructing the plant will be recouped in 3-3 and 1/2 years.

That will be the practical response of the people of Gorkiy — workers and engineers — to the party directive to accelerate the development of the country's economy. The oblast's Communists consider the resolution of this task to be one of the most important state affairs and believe that the same approach will be adopted by the Ministry of the Automotive Industry and its leadership, the USSR Gosplan, the USSR Ministry of Construction, and the USSR Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work. We are counting on capital investment, material resources, and equipment being fully allocated and the development of the work of construction and installation organizations being accelerated.

The amount of reequipping to be carried out at the plant is so great that it is impossible to manage without the active participation of many of the country's collectives and national economic sectors, which have been instructed by the government to participate in the implementation of the outlined measures. However, even now these tasks are being misunderstood and there are incorrect approaches to the allocation of funds and the manufacture of equipment on the part of ministries, departments, and planning organs. But this also fully applies to the plant's associated plants in terms of preparing production and delivering components for the assimilation of new vehicles. We are counting on this definite task also being resolved by newly created structural administrations — I am thinking of the USSR Council of Ministers bureaus for machine building — which must make their own weighty contribution.

The raising of national economic efficiency depends to a considerable extent on the level of development and the improvement of transport communications, primarily rail transport, which has not yet ensured the complete resolution of the set tasks in our region. The main cause here, along with failings in utilizing the rolling stock, is the prevailing disproportions in the development of the production base.

Along with the activation of work locally and in collectives, we justifiably expect the Ministries of Railways and Transport Construction to step up efforts in examining the questions that have built up linked with the reconstruction and reequipping of locomotive depots, stations, and a number of transport terminals, including Gorkiy; and, according to specialists' conclusions, there is an urgent need to redistribute freight traffic and to build a railroad bypassing Gorkiy.

Comrades! As was stressed in the CPSU Central Committee Political Report and the report "On the Basic Guidelines for the USSR's Economic and Social Development in 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000," the intensification and accelerated development of the economy require improved comprehensiveness in decisions and coordinated actions on the part of various ministries and a deeper use of the reserves in territorial and intersector cooperation.

Life has led us to the only correct and objective decision — to create in the center and locally a well-organized system of agro-industrial complex organs.

And we hope that party committees will now play their proper role in this sphere as organs of political leadership.

Considering the provisions of the reports by M.S. Gorbachev and N.I. Ryzhkov about the need to improve territorial administration and planning and the practice of our industrially developed and multifaceted industrial oblast, one comes to the conclusion that, along with the forms of organizing territorial planning, it is necessary to seek forms of organizing intersector collaboration and coordination in territories that correspond to the country's political and administrative division. Currently these purely economic functions often have to be implemented willy-nilly by the oblast party committee.

The USSR Gosplan's concentration in the future on major, key questions makes it possible to think about the purposefulness of creating a territorial organ of intersector state administration in major economic regions. But these organs, in our opinion, should not repeat the groundless experience of creating economic regions that are divorced from the party structure of former planning commissions, but instead should collaborate closely with the party structure.

And there is another question which is extremely worrying and holds back the intensification of the oblast's national economy — this is the lag in implementing the energy supply network. Despite the fact that the oblast produces equipment and assemblies for nuclear power stations and conducts experimental work, the region's power capacities lag behind the growing needs of industrial and agricultural production.

The oblast party organization has drawn up and is implementing a number of measures to save energy, reduce unit expenditure of energy resources, and improve supplies of heat and electricity for industrial, municipal and everyday needs. But the national economy's stable work, taking account of the restriction in fuel resources, can only be ensured by building a nuclear power station and reconstructing power supply networks. We think these problems which concern us will be properly resolved and taken into account in the Basic Guidelines for the USSR's economic and social development in the years to come.

Esteemed comrades! Lenin's behest — to clearly see the outlined goals, not to be content with what has been achieved, to go further, to achieve more, and to actively switch to the resolution of ever-increasing tasks — has been and remains guidance for our action.

The discussion and adoption by the congress of the new edition of the program, the changes to the CPSU Statutes, and the Basic Guidelines for the country's economic and social development in the future accord with the nature of the demands of the present day and the party's activity under contemporary conditions, cement its ranks, and strengthen and develop its organizational forms.

Allow me to assure you that Communists and all of Gorkiy Oblast's working people, true to their glorious revolutionary and labor traditions, will augment their contribution to the further strengthening of the motherland's economic and defense potential and will make every effort to successfully fulfill the decisions of the 27th congress of our Leninist party. (applause)

Tsentrosoyuz Board's Trunov

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["Speech by Comrade M.P. Trunov, Chairman of the Tsentrosoyuz Board" (*PRAVDA* headline) delivered at 3 March afternoon session of the CPSU Congress]

[Text] Esteemed comrade delegates! The essence of the changes initiated by the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum and described with such impressive force by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in the Political Report to the congress, evidently consists of an all-out mobilization of the resources needed to accelerate the country's socioeconomic development.

Much attention was also devoted to this issue in the report of Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. The congress documents clearly define the main avenues of long-term national economic development and reveal the ways and means of effectively utilizing our economic potential to satisfy the Soviet people's requirements for food and other goods and services.

The reorganization which has begun will, of course, also fully affect cooperative organizations. V.I. Lenin once pointed out: "It is essential to involve the very grassroots in supply work, and we must formulate this as the main task of the cooperative movement..." The success of this cause, in Lenin's words, depends on the cooperative movement's ability "to gather up scattered marketable values and to produce new ones."

As you know, the consumer cooperative movement has played an active part in the implementation of the CPSU's socioeconomic policy at all stages of the Soviet state's development. Thanks to tremendous help from the party and the state it has developed into a ramified and diversified system, closely connected with the country's entire national economy. Cooperative organizations unite tens of millions of kolkhoz members, workers, and rural intelligentisa; they serve over 40 percent of the country's population. The cooperative movement accounts for the procurement of 50 percent of potatoes, one-third of fruit and vegetable products, and 35 percent of bread production. We have more than 500,000 trade outlets, procurement points, and production enter-

prises. Thus Tsentrosoyuz has a large social and economic potential at its disposal. And in the near future this potential will increase further. Early this year, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers adopted a resolution on the further development of consumer cooperatives. Capital investments totaling R3 billion are earmarked for the construction, reconstruction, and retooling of enterprises for the procurement and processing of agricultural produce in 1986-90 — this is as much as was invested for this purpose during the preceding 20 years. More than 10,000 general reception and procurement points are to be opened, and storage and refrigeration facilities capable of holding approximately 500,000 metric tons of produce at any one time are to be brought into service.

In reorganizing our work, and even more so in pursuing the commissioning of new capacities, we must, of course, radically improve the utilization of the great potential which is inherent in the very nature of the consumer cooperative organization which is based on the principles of self-management, self-financing, and the working people's broad participation in solving the problem of supplies for the population. Substantial real reserves for improving the working people's living conditions lie precisely in the development of the cooperative organizations' economic initiative and socialist entrepreneurship.

In critically analyzing our work in light of the demands expressed in the report, we see that it by no means matches contemporary requirements and that available marketable resources are being mobilized inadequately. The existing practice of procurement planning and the economic management machinery are not conducive to the development of consumer cooperative employees' initiative. At the present production level the population's requirements for many products could be met much better if existing administrative restrictions were removed, if parochial tendencies were overcome, and the interests of the country as a whole were given priority over the narrow interests of individual rayons.

Is it perhaps normal that consumer cooperative organizations in Moldavia, for instance, absorb less than 3 percent of the vegetables grown by the population, and that in Uzbekistan they absorb only 15 percent of the fruit grown. Frequently, Tsentrosoyuz is incapable of promptly and swiftly shipping fruit or vegetables from one region to another where these products are virtually unobtainable or are sold at the kolkhoz market at greatly inflated prices. Last year inter-republic shipments accounted for less than 5 percent of the total volume of products procured from the population. The main problem is that the shipment of products outside a republic or oblast is unjustifiably linked with the fulfillment of purchase plans by rayons, oblasts, krays, and republics.

Tsentrosoyuz sees its task in greatly boosting the inter-republic and inter-oblast exchange this year in cooperation with the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee and republic councils of ministers, in maneuvering resources on an extensive scale, increasing the influx of products into the city cooperative trade network, and exerting a powerful economic influence on the kolkhoz market. We intend to increase the inter-republic cooperative trade fund to total at least 20 percent of the overall volume of purchases, gearing it as appropriate to plans for the procurement and deliveries of products into the all-union fund.

The decisive contribution to meeting the country's requirements for agricultural products is, of course, made by kolkhozes and sovkhozes. However, the measures provided for in the USSR Food Program to develop personal subsidiary plots can also make a tangible contribution to the food supply. An important economic incentive for consumer cooperative purchases of products from the population is the establishment of agreed prices. During the last 5-year plan approximately 5 million metric tons of meat and 32 million metric tons of potatoes, fruit, and vegetables were purchased on these terms. And although these products are marketed in cities at prices which are higher than the state prices, they are considerably lower than the prices at kolkhoz markets. And, most important, the inhabitants of many cities were provided with an important, additional source of fresh meat, poultry, high-grade sausage products, smoked foods, fruit, nuts, honey, and other products.

There is something else I would like to say. Cooperative trade could occupy a more important place in Moscow. However, our proposals to this effect were rejected. Now, with the backing of city organizations' interest, we intend to open cooperative stores in all the capital's rayons and at kolkhoz markets.

Comrades, new opportunities are opening up for cooperative organizations in connection with the authorization of kolkhozes and sovkhozes to use products produced in excess of the plan (and in the case of potatoes, fruit, and vegetables also a substantial proportion of the planned output) as they see fit, including selling it via cooperative trade outlets. In view of this, we intend to increase sales of agricultural products in city stores by R5 billion over the year, that is, to double it in comparison with the current level.

In tackling tasks connected with the utilization of additional resources to augment food supplies to the population, consumer cooperatives are developing a network of integrated enterprises, which includes quick-assembly, modular-design buildings to house reception points, sausage product production shops, shops for the preliminary processing of meat, and so forth. At the moment more than 300 such enterprises are in the installation stage and it is planned to commission a total of 2,200 such enterprises during this 5-year plan. We also give priority importance to the development of a network of small-scale enterprises to process fruit and vegetables close to the raw material base and to mass procurement localities.

Tsentrosoyuz intends to obtain R68 billion worth of food resources in the current 5-year plan — R14 billion more than during the last 5-year plan — by means of purchases of agricultural products, the production of food products at cooperative enterprises, and fattening of livestock and poultry. This is not an easy task, but it is quite feasible. In cooperation with party and soviet organs at the local level, we will persistently seek ways of further increasing resources to improve food supplies to the population.

As for the expansion of capacities envisaged in the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution, we cover

a large proportion of the new construction from our own resources. But we cannot manage without the assistance of the construction ministries. Meanwhile, the USSR Ministry of Construction has already cut back the volume of construction for the consumer cooperative organization which it had been allocated. And the USSR Ministry of Industrial construction and the USSR Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises are setting lower construction ceilings than in 1986 for the subsequent years of the 5-year plan. We hope that these ministries will find a way to increase attention to projects within our system, which has a direct bearing on the social sphere.

We give great importance to the development of the production of nonfood products. To be frank, comrades, the disbandment of industrial cooperatives in the late fifties has impoverished the market and led to the disappearance of many small articles which are nonetheless essential in daily life. To rebuild this industry is not easy. We must establish new enterprises everywhere, supply them with equipment, and train cadres. There are, for instance, plenty of opportunities within our system to increase the production of work clothes and inexpensive clothes from nonstandard leather and raw fur materials and other goods based on local and secondary resources.

No less important is the task of boosting the participation of cooperative organizations in the social restructuring of the countryside. For many years the question of supplies to the population of timber and construction materials was not being tackled. Following the intervention of the CPSU Central Committee the situation began to improve. During this 5-year plan sales to rural inhabitants of materials for the construction and maintenance of housing and garden plot amenities are to be doubled. An extensive program for the establishment of modern construction material stores, trade centers, rural department stores, and public catering enterprises has been drawn up.

I would like to note that as a result of the measures adopted by the party to combat drunkenness and alcoholism, which met with the warm approval of Communists and all Soviet people, positive changes have emerged recently in the structure of the trade turnover. During the January-February period trade turnover increased by almost 10 percent with a simultaneous sharp decline (by one-third) of sales of alcoholic drinks. Tsentrosoyuz is taking the steps necessary to eliminate shortcomings in the organization of trade, violation of regulations pertaining to the sale of goods, and other negative phenomena, of which, unfortunately, there are still quite a few in this sphere.

Comrades! The propositions put forward in the Political Report about the need for the continued development of self-management and strict observance of democratic principles in the leadership of kolkhozes and other cooperative organizations are extremely topical. In practice we are constantly confronting a clearly abnormal situation where consumer cooperative organizations are practically prevented from adopting the necessary decisions independently because they are excessively restricted in their activities by numerous instructions handed out by the USSR Ministry of Finance, the USSR State Bank, the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, and other organs.

In our view, a law on consumer cooperatives is needed which would clearly define the mutual relations between cooperative and state organizations and enable the cooperative organizations to be freed from all kinds of bureaucratic restrictions.

Consumer cooperative workers received with great enthusiasm the propositions of the new edition of the CPSU Program stating that the party is backing efforts to improve the activities of kolkhozes and consumer and other cooperative organizations and associations, regarding them as an important form of socialist self-management and an effective means of national economic development.

Tsentrosoyuz and cooperative organizations at the local level will spare no effort in order to increase their contribution to the implementation of the USSR Food Program and the comprehensive program for goods and services and will mobilize all their potential and reserves for the successful implementation of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and for improving the level of national well-being. (applause)

Krasnoyarsk Kraykom's Fedirko

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["Speech by Comrade P.S. Fedirko, First Secretary of the Krasnoyarsk CPSU Kraykom" (*PRAVDA* headline) delivered at 3 March afternoon session of the 27th CPSU Congress]

[tExt] Comrade delegates! All we congress participants can say with firm conviction that the 27th party congress does indeed have a historic role in the path of our advance to communism. In the documents submitted for discussion by the congress and in the CPSU Central Committee Political Report the strategy for accelerating the country's socioeconomic development put forward by the Central Committee April Plenum has acquired a firm scientific basis and explicit forms, specific content, and further intensification and improvement.

The Communists and all working people of Krasnoyarsk Kray approve fully the Central Committee's political line and practical activity and the party's strategic course toward attaining a new qualitative state for Soviet society.

At working people's meetings and gatherings now, the Krasnoyarsk Kray Siberians are stating their resolve to use their selfless labor to strengthen the might of our motherland. Having embarked on a shock labor stint in honor of the congress, they are working in an atmosphere of lofty businesslike exhilaration.

For us this is important, because it is a logical continuation of the struggle to fulfill party and government targets, to effect a resolute breakthrough in the economy, and to mobilize existing reserves, which was characteristic of the entire period of pre-congress socialist competition.

As is well known, the prospects for the development of the kray's economy were defined by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Measures for the Further Comprehensive Development of Krasnoyarsk Kray's

Production Forces in 1981-1990." It must be said immediately that in fulfilling this very important resolution far from everything has taken shape favorably in our kray and serious shortcomings have been allowed in implementing a number of very important directions. And it is no accident that the June conference at the Central Committee on questions of scientific-technical progress, the kray was among those rightly subjected to serious criticism. There's no denying that it is indeed always hard to hear criticism; but nonetheless the main thrust consists in understanding and reacting to it correctly, and we ourselves have been convinced of this.

It must be admitted that the dimensions of the transformations which are taking place in the kray have generated elements of complacency, indifference, and lack of principle among certain economic leaders and party workers. Nor have we avoided the need to take steps to prevent some moral violations by individual workers.

As a whole the demand voiced at the June conference — achieving the point where multibillion capital investments produce a more rapid return — would in practice mean for us the need to undertake the most serious restructuring of the party leadership of the kray's economic and social development.

Under the conditions of the prevailing situation, it was essential to turn the party, economic, and other cadres sharply toward work in the new style and resolutely set about putting right shortcomings, overcoming the resistence of inertia, conservatism, old traditions, and superannuated forms and methods of work. These questions were also raised keenly at report and election party meetings and conferences.

The party kraykom is focusing the efforts of the party, Soviet, and economic organs on work at grassroots level in party organizations and labor collectives. Attention is focused on monitoring the fulfillment of the decisions taken. Comprehensive checks on the party committees have begun to be held regularly and specific aid is rendered to them. And we have begun to obtain more effective results. This has made it possible to introduce large-scale capacities at the Borodino coal pit and the "Krastyazhmash" association. All hydraulic units at the Sayano-Shushesnakay and Maynskaya GES's have been commissioned, and the construction of the Kureyko and Boguchany GES's has been continued more actively. Planned capacities have been commissioned at the metallurgical plant in Norilsk and the petroleum refinery in Achinsk. The Sayanskiy aluminum plant has begun to produce output.

It may confidently be said that the working people's activeness has markedly increased everywhere. The growth of industrial production in the second half of last year was 5.9 percent as against 1.4 percent in the first half. As a result the 1985 plan for the sale and production of output and labor productivity was overfulfilled. This made it possible in the 11th 5-Year Plan to fulfill the plan for the sale of output and labor productivity growth and to increase production volume by R2.5 billion. Gross agricultural production output increased nearly 10 percent over the 5-year period.

There is no doubt that these are just the first steps; but they already bear witness to the existence of great reserves and opportunities, the initiation of whose use was generated by the decisions of the Central Committee April (1985) Plenum.

The steps which have been taken have improved the situation; but today we need a different kind of speed and a different way of measuring it, determined by the dynamism and dimension of affairs in the 12th 5-Year Plan and the tasks which are being discussed today at the party congress.

Proceeding from the instructions of the Central Committee report and the provisions of Comrade N.I. Ryzhkov's report on the Basic Guidelines for the economic and social development, the kray party organization is also faced with new, more crucial and more complex tasks. This is caused by the wealth and diversity of the kray's natural resources, whose assimilation requires a special approach. Here the distinguishing feature of the development of our national economy is a long-term, comprehensive approach in resolving economic and social tasks on the basis of the implementation of multitargeted and interconnected programs.

A very important issue in developing the kray's production forces in the 12th 5-Year Plan and for the period through 2000 is the creation, on the basis of the Kansk-Achinsk coal basin and the hydraulic resources of the Yensey and its tributaries, a powerful fuel and energy complex of all-union importance for the production of the country's cheapest electricity and coal, the further development of energy-intensive production facilities using local, highly effective timber and mineral and raw material resources, and the increased production of nonferrous metals and output of the in-depth processing of timber and coal and of the chemical industry and petrochemistry. Of course, work must be stepped up on the accelerated development of agro-industrial complex and the provision of transport and the abolition of disproportions in the development of individual sectors of the national economy.

The kray party organization is well aware that it must respond to the concern and attention of the party and government with specific deeds and the fulfillment of the set targets. The Communists are prepared for this.

The kray has developed a comprehensive program for the intensification of the economy on the basis of introducing the achievements of scientific-technical progress for the 12th 5-Year Plan and the period through 2000. It drew special attention to the speediest commissioning and assimilation of production capacities, the maximum loading of existing enterprises, and their modernization and retooling. It provides for the concentration of capital investments, the reduction of the number of projects under construction simultaneously and the time taken on construction, and the reduction of expenses. The consolidation of capital construction capacities remains one of the main questions for the kray party organization, because without this one cannot resolve the task of the accelerated development of the kray's production forces.

After criticism at the June conference, the USSR Gosplan, the USSR Ministry for the Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises, and the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification have

finally recognized the need to develop the capacities of leading construction subdivisions in the kray. Although, as is well known, I am obliged to say even on this point that it is still a great step from recognition to practical implementation. That is why I should like to appeal once again primarily to the ministers — Comrades Bashilov and Mayorets — to take this step with us more rapidly.

As has been determined, we have not succeeded in achieving the accelerated creation of the Kansk-Achinsk fuel and energy complex. The USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification and the USSR Ministry of Light Industry have unjustifiably delayed the creation of the envisaged construction industry base at the Kansk-Achinsk fuel and energy complex [Katek], which makes it impossible to ensure the necessary development of the socio-consumer infrastructure and correspondingly create conditions for recruiting and keeping cadres.

It should also be noted that for our kray, where the level of concentration of heavy industry is particularly high, it is particularly important to implement environmental conservation measures. The work being done today is not effective enough and the nature utilization system is developing extensively, with an increase in waste products. With the formation of Katek, the discharge of pollutants into the atmosphere and water areas is increasing.

These problems require that the USSR Gosplan, the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, and the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry, in conjunction with other ministries and departments and together with us, should immediately complete the development of an integral comprehensive program for the development of Katek for the long term. Here we must embark in earnest on its practical implementation.

Inasmuch as the formation and subsequent operation of Katek's projects affects the interests of several ministries, it is expedient to examine also questions of the effective and rational interdepartmental management of this complex. With the intensification of territorial influence on questions of economic and social development, economic management in general should be paid paramount attention. It is not simply a case of some kind of infringement of departmental rights but of sensible management with a consideration for the interests of the entire state.

For instance, in the kray there are about 15 associations and enterprises of the USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper and Wood Processing Industry, which are not subordinated to each other but which are technologically interconnected. The CPSU kraykom has to intervene constantly in their activity particularly on questions of collaboration. There is no way out, as they say. We have to engage in economic matters instead of party leadership. We have put these questions to the ministry, but we are told: "Specialization." Here it is not an interdepartmental mechanism of contradictions but departmentalism within one department which is operating. So by specialization is understood not technical and technological management but merely administrative management.

This applies not only to Katek, not only to the USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry, and not only to our kray. That is why, in discussing the Basic Guidelines, it is also necessary to investigate and pay attention to questions of economic management.

We are also perturbed by the following problem. Geological science predicts considerable stocks of hydrocarbon raw material in the kray's subterranean depths. But oil and gas prospecting work is not being properly developed in our kray. Here too we need the aid of the USSR Gosplan and the USSR Ministry of Geology to examine and approve the relevant program of work.

The tasks of developing the production forces of all Siberia, including our kray, and making rational use of resources urgently dictate the need for a comprehensive approach to its solution. It is primarily a case of the extensive recruitment of cadres in Siberia and of keeping them there, of turning Siberia into a comfortable place for man to live. As yet social development lags behind economic development and the Siberians' standard of living, as has already been noted here, lags behind the average union level. As a result, the formation of new production collectives is being delayed and disproportions are arising in creating new cities.

The effectiveness of creating a production and social infrastructure with the group distribution of enterprises in industrial centers and territorial production complexes is obvious today, but there is no efficient economic mechanism for this process. That is why the ministries and departments are displaying a persistent reluctance to resolve these questions in conjunction with local organs; and through the fault of the USSR Gosplan, we are continuing to chase around soliciting allocations [doli] for these matters.

All these questions were mentioned in the Central Committee Political Report and they have been reflected in the new edition of the party program. This also places on us additional, weighty responsibility for their implementation.

Comrades! In seeking to neutralize the powerful magnetic force of the broad complex of Soviet peace-loving initiatives, the United States is again advancing to the fore the theme of so-called regional conflicts. For the occasion they have thought up the theory of "low-intensity warfare." On the one hand the theory is designed to justify imperialism's interference in the internal affairs of peoples defending their sovereign rights, and on the other to shift the blame for kindling dangerous hotbeds of crisis onto others. Mainly onto the USSR and its allies and friends. Thus they are trying to ascribe to the SRV, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and the People's Republic of Kampuchea responsibility for maintaining tension in Southeast Asia. They thus want to discredit the courageous peoples of Indochina and to remove from the world public the memory of how Vietnam experienced to the full the burden of "high-intensity warfare" imposed on it by imperialism, primarily U.S. imperialism, and how their flames seared the earth of Laos and Combodia.

But it may be said that there is no fair wind for a wrecked ship, that is, for slanderous propaganda. The Indochinese countries' international prestige is growing. They are waging an active struggle for the normalization of the situation in Southeast Asia

which the CPSU fully supports. The proposals of Vietnam, Laos, and Combodia to create a zone of peace, cooperation, and stability in this region are wholly consistent with Soviet initiatives to safeguard security in Asia.

Comrades! A businesslike mood, further headway on the path of restructuring, and explicit, harmonious work — those are the party's demands, those are the guidelines for our further activity in fulfilling the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 12th 5-Year Plan targets.

Today Lenin's appeal resounds with new force: We must make headway; we must look ahead, discard what is harmful, pool everything valuable in order to determine precisely a number of immediate practical measures, and implement them come what may. And this Leninist approach was manifested particularly graphically during the congress. It lies in dissatisfaction with the results achieved in economic and cultural building, in their realistic analysis, and, finally, in the constructive ways of resolving these difficult tasks in the 12th 5-Year plan and for the period through 2000.

This Leninist style of work by the Politburo and Central Committee is a great school and good example which will be followed by the Krasnoyarsk Kray party organizaton, doing everything to be a worthy detachment of our Communist Party, mobilizing the energy and all creative efforts of the working people to increase its contribution to the implementaton of the strategy of the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development and the steady enhancement of its defense might. (applause)

SFRY's Dimce Belovski

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["Speech by Comrade Dimce Belovski, Secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium" (*PRAVDA* headline) delivered at 27 February afternoon session of 27th CPSU Congress]

[Text] Comrades!

Comrade Gorbachev!

On behalf of the LCY and its Central Committee I convey greetings to the CPSU and the working class and all working people of the USSR. (applause) Along with these greetings I convey our sincere wishes for your country's all-around progress and prosperity and for the CPSU's new successes. (applause)

We are following with attention and interest the activity of your party and of the working class and all working people of the Soviet Union and the major reorganizations aimed at resolving urgent economic and social problems of development and finding answers to the demands and challenges of the modern epoch. We have been able to see for ourselves that you have advanced a number of important questions, seeking to open up scope for the Soviet Union's further all-around material and social progress and thereby making a contribution to enriching the path of socialism's development in the world.

We are following with respect and understanding the efforts, initiatives, and proposals of the Soviet Union and of Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, aimed at easing tension in the world, ending the arms race, removing the danger hanging over mankind, and also resolving other problems of the international community.

Like the entire Nonaligned Movement, we have always supported all constructive proposals and practical steps leading to the start of the disarmament process and the strengthening of peace and security throughout the world.

The times in which we live are complex and fraught with danger. World development is encountering great difficulties and is proceeding under conditions of the deepening conflict between the forces struggling for freedom, independence, equal rights, and social progress and the forces of class and national oppression, imperialism, hegemonism, and other kinds of supremacy. The existing system of international political and economic relations has long been incapable of embracing the processes of emancipation and democratization in the world and of ensuring regard for mankind's vital interests and aspirations for a world without weapons and wars and without the division of countries into rich and poor, for world peace and security, for peace on all national borders, for active peaceful coexistence and respect for national sovereignty, territorial integrity, and noninterference in other countries' affairs.

The modern world is deeply divided in the economic, ideological, political, and other spheres. It is going through great upheavals, as witnessed by the continuing arms race, local wars and military interventions, the policy of force, pressure, and interference in sovereign countries' internal affairs, and also by the deepening gulf between developed and developing countries. The increasingly grave economic position of the overwhelming majority of developing countries is not only an expression of inequitable relations in the world economy but also a political problem of very great international significance.

Thus, on the threshold of the new age we are encountering historic challenges demanding great responsibility. Socialism as a world process will continue to strengthen thanks, above all, to successes in the socialist countries' material and social development and to social transformations in other countries, thanks to the progress and the socialist orientation of countries which have embarked on the path of independence and self-determination. The magnetic force of socialism and its historic progressiveness stem precisely from the fact that it opens up new scope for social and national liberation, the liberation of the working class, the realization of democracy for the working people and for all citizens, and also the strengthening of cooperation among the peoples, equal rights among states, and the ensuring of peace throughout the world.

The meaning of socialism lies in constant breakthroughs across the uncharted frontiers of human freedom and well-being. Its might is the strength of united workers and their organizations, and its vitality lies in constant changes and in improvement. In this connection I would like to mention that Yugoslav Communists have noted in their program: "Nothing that has been created in the course of socialist building is so sacred that it

cannot be surpassed and replaced by something new and more progressive."

Comrades! While paying tribute to the results you have achieved and also to the efforts being made for the further development of your society and your country, I wish to emphasize that the SFRY and our country's working class and working people headed by the LCY are struggling in the present complex and difficult international situation for the further successful development of the Yugoslav socialist revolution and for the prosperity of all our peoples and ethnic groups on the basis of the policy formulated by Tito of independence, nonalignment, and the active promotion of the democratization of international political and economic relations.

Our efforts today are aimed at creating conditions for the country's dynamic and stable economic growth and for the further development of socialist self-management so that the working class can in full measure exert a direct influence on the processes of decisionmaking and management not only in labor collectives but also in society as a whole; for strengthening the Yugoslav federation as an equitable community of peoples and ethnic groups, and their fraternity and unity; for the further enhancement of the LCY's ability to successfully and efficiently perform its leading ideological and political role in society under the new conditions.

Approaching its 13th congress, the LCY actively involves members of the League of Communists, the working class, working people, all citizens, and their organizations in activity in these strategic directions.

The SFRY actively participates in international relations, contributing to the development of equitable cooperation among countries and peoples. The policy of nonalignment, which has confirmed itself as an independent, autonomous, and global factor in international relations, is our long-term orientation on the international plane. It expresses the vital interests and the class-revolutionary foundations of our revolution and opens up broad opportunities for Yugoslavia to make a contribution to asserting peace, security, and equal rights in the world.

Comrades! We have always considered and consider now that the development of friendly Yugoslav-Soviet relations and equitable all-around cooperation accords with the interests of our countries and peoples and of peace and mutual understanding throughout the world. The foundations of our cooperation were laid in the joint struggle against fascism in the storms of World War II. (applause) The principal foundations of this cooperation were defined and elaborated in the Belgrade and Moscow declarations and in other joint documents. We are certain that all the conditions exist, despite the differences which there naturally are, for the continued broad development of our cooperation and friendship in our mutual interests, given mutual respect and observance of the principles of independence, sovereignty, and noninterference. With such cooperation we will make the best contribution to realizing the highest ideals of the working class and of all mankind in the struggle for peace, security, economic development, and socialism. (applause)

We wish all of you, dear comrades, and the 27th CPSU Congress successful work! Thank you very much. (prolonged applause, all rise)

MPRP's Batmonh

PM031501 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Mar 86 Second Edition p 9

["Speech by Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, General Secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and Chairman of the Mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium" (*PRAVDA* headline) delivered at 27 February morning session of 27th CPSU Congress]

[Text] Dear Comrade Gorbachev!

Dear comrades!

Allow me, on behalf of Socialist Mongolia's Communists and working people, to cordially greet the delegates to the 27th CPSU Congress and, through them, all Soviet Communists and the great Soviet people and to wish the congress successful work. (applause)

It is a tremendous honor for the MPRP delegation to participate in the work of the forum of Soviet Communists, worthy heirs to great October, marching in the vanguard of the struggle for the triumph of the cause of peace and socialism.

These days the eyes of all the world's honest people are directed toward the Kremlin, where the 27th CPSU Congress is being held. The Mongolian people are following the work of the Leninist party's congress with profound interest and see it as an event of world significance. It was with tremendous attention and fraternal interest that we listened to the CPSU Central Committee Political Report delivered at the congress by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. It provides a comprehensively weighed assessment of the real results of the gigantic activity of the CPSU and the Soviet people and defines the clear and farsighted strategy of Soviet society's development on the basis of the radical acceleration of scientific and technical progress. The report makes an in-depth analysis of the modern world as a whole and of the international situation today and elaborates the principled foundations of a comprehensive system of international security. The creation of such a system would ensure lasting peace for present and future generations.

The communist frankness and exactingness of the assessments and conclusions both of the Central Committee Political Report and of the delegates' speeches and the truly innovative spirit and the businesslike atmosphere of all the congress' work leave an indelible impression. (applause) In this we see the Leninist party's strength, the might of its collective reason, the monolithicness of its ranks, and the Soviet Communists' indissoluble and strengthening unity with the people. (applause)

The documents being discussed at the 27th CPSU Congress are of great historic significance and constitute an excellent example of the creative development of Marxist-Leninist theoretical thought and a model of a scientific approach to resolving key

questions of the USSR's internal development and central problems of international life.

These splendid documents gladden and inspire us, your close allies and comrades in the common struggle. (applause) The consistent implementation of the congress decisions will lead to the further dynamic growth of the economic, scientific, technical, and defense potential of the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community in the name of peace and progress and of ensuring socialism's victory in peaceful competition with capitalism.

The new edition of the CPSU Program, which generalizes the historical experience of building socialism in the USSR and the other fraternal countries and the experience of the entire world revolutionary movement, is an outstanding political document of the present day. It makes a tremendous contribution to the treasure house of Marxism-Leninism and provides a clear guideline for progress toward a bright communist future. The program arms Soviet Communists with an effective, scientifically substantiated strategy of the qualitative renewal of all aspects of the life of Soviet society. It is imbued with historical optimism and ardent humanism, with the desire to deliver mankind from the threat of nuclear death.

The Soviet Union's unswerving adherence to the cause of peace and the peoples' security, recorded in the CPSU Program, is already being confirmed by practical deeds. This is convincingly indicated by the congress documents and the USSR's new peace initiatives and proposals recently advanced by Comrade Gorbachev.

The Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] fully approves and resolutely supports these initiatives along with the fraternal socialist community countries and all the world's progressive, peace-loving forces. (applause)

The U.S. ruling circles counter the consistent policy of peace being pursued by the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries with a policy of escalating the unrestrained arms race and creating hotbeds of tension and conflict situations in the world, including in the Asian and Pacific region.

The MPR seeks to make its contribution to the fraternal socialist countries' joint efforts in the struggle for peace throughout the world and in Asia in particular. Our country has a vital interest in creating a sound security system on this continent on the basis of joint concord. It consistently supports the constructive proposals of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, as well as of the region's peace-loving states, to pool efforts so as to ensure reliable security throughout the Asian Continent and to prevent the forces of militarism and aggression from gaining the upper hand.

We are convinced that people who have managed to create a unique civilization on earth by their painstaking labor can and must defend it. Their strength lies in unbending determination to act together to preserve peace, in the name of saving civilization. (applause)

Comrades! Mongolian and Soviet Communists are forever cemented by unity of ideals and aims in the joint struggle. Our peoples are united by the indissoluble commonality of their historical destinies. This is the firm foundation of our traditional fraternal friendship. Being faithful to it means following the behests of the great Lenin and of Suhe-Baatar, leader of the Mongolian people's revolution, and indefatigably strengthening the internationalist relations between our parties, countries, and peoples.

Many generations of Mongolian and Soviet Communists and of our countries' peoples have done and are doing just this. (applause) Hence the great creative strength of our friendship, which we see as an effective guarantee of the burgeoning of socialist Mongolia and of its free and independent development. The Mongolian people are infinitely grateful for this to the great Soviet people and their Leninist party. (applause) The long-term program for the development of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the MPR and the USSR for the period through the year 2000 ushers in a qualitatively new stage in the further broadening and deepening of Mongolian-Soviet cooperation. The broad masses of our countries' working people, who have rich experience of joint work, will participate directly in realizing the program. I am pleased to point out that today many Mongolian-Soviet international teams and crews are working successfully on joint enterprises and in various sectors of our country's national economy under the motto "Two Congress — One Purpose." (applause)

Esteemed comrades! The Mongolian people are working selflessly to create the material and technical base of socialism. They have given an enthusiastic reception to the measures being implemented by the party which are aimed at strengthening discipline, order, and organization in all sectors, improving management and planning of the national economy, enhancing social production efficiency, and improving the quality of the work of all components of party, state, and economic organizations.

Underpinned by the economic potential created over the years of people's power with the help of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, the MPR has now completed its 7th 5-Year Plan with good results. In an atmosphere of the working people's growing political and labor activeness we are approaching the next, 19th MPRP Congress, which will be held in May of this year. It will sum up the work of the party and the people during the period under review and will outline new tasks of the country's economic and social development over the next few years.

In conclusion allow me to wholeheartedly wish Soviet Communists and the entire great Soviet people the successful fulfillment of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions and new achievements in the name of the ideals of communism and in the struggle for peace! (applause)

Long live the great Lenin's party — the CPSU! (applause)

May the unbreakable fraternal friendship of the Mongolian and Soviet peoples strengthen and flourish! (applause)

Long live peace throughout the world! (prolonged applause, all rise)

Angola's Dos Santos

PM031319 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Mar 86 Second Edition p 9

["Speech by Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos (Chairman of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party and President of the People's Republic of Angola)" (*PRAVDA* headline) delivered at the 27 February morning session of the 27th CPSU Congress]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Gorbachev!

Esteemed comrade congress delegates!

Dear friends and comrades!

On behalf of the Angolan people and all members of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party (MPLA-PT), allow me to extend to you warm greetings and sincere gratitude for the invitation to attend the 27th CPSU Congress. (applause)

Your congress is the start of a new stage which is of decisive significance for the development of the socialist community, for the socioeconomic progress of peoples, and for international detente and strengthening of world peace. Your party is determining the basic guidelines for Soviet social development over the next 15 years. It is striking evidence of enormous experience and of belief in the just nature of the ideals which all Soviet people are actively and consciously struggling to see triumph.

The new edition of the CPSU Program sets clear aims and defines the means of attaining them. It truly is a program for the planned and comprehensive improvement of socialism and for progress on the path to communism on the basis of acceleration of your country's socioeconomic development.

It is well known that since Great October all the successes achieved by the Soviet people under the party's leadership have made an impact beyond your county's geographical borders and have been of decisive significance for the progress of mankind as a whole. The October Revolution and the Soviet Union's decisive contribution to the victory over German fascism were a powerful stimulus to the liberation movement in our countries.

The 27th CPSU Congress is a continuation of these glorious traditions and it is an important new milestone in the process that began in 1917. The congress ensures the continuity of the selfless efforts by many generations of Soviet people to implement the teachings of the brilliant leader of the world proletariat, Vladimir Ilich Lenin. (applause)

Thanks to your active contributions and example the people's of the world are aware of the advantages of the socialist system as the only path that guarantees genuine independence and progress and the elimination of economic backwardness.

Dear comrades! Our party held its second congress 3 months ago, which summed up its activity over the 10 years Angola has been an independent and sovereign state and outlined concrete and realistic tasks on improving the well-being of the people's masses. The congress was a decisive step forward. It touched on socioeconomic as well as political questions; it defined the measures needed to strengthen the country's defense capability and security, and it resolutely reaffirmed our choice of socialism.

In conditions where the peoples of the world are gaining more and more victories, imperialism is responding with heightened aggression and direct interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states. And when it is unable to do this directly, it resorts to the services of puppets and people who are betraying their people and the cause of independence.

In southern Africa this role is performed, on the one hand, by racist South Africa, which is regularly carrying out aggression against states in the region in an effort to preserve the odious apartheid regime, and on the other hand, by the armed gangs of the puppets which, as South Africa's weapon, are sowing death and destruction, and are trying to prevent these countries from developing normally, by creating an atmosphere of instability and terror. This is the policy of diktat and state terrorism that the Pretoria rulers are constantly pursuing in respect to sovereign states in our region with the patronage and support of the present U.S. Administration, which managed to get the "Clark amendment" revoked and recently decided to give military, financial, and diplomatic aid to the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola — the puppet of South Africa.

We condemn this crude interference in the affairs of our independent and sovereign state and declare that our people, with weapons in their hands, will continue to repulse direct and indirect aggression in order to ensure the defense of the country and to protect the revolutionary gains. (applause)

So far all efforts to arrange a serious and constructive dialogue have failed because of the South African regime's reluctance and dishonesty. The peoples of southern Africa know that only by strengthening their defense capability can they wreck South Africa's aggressive plans. The Angolan people, who are the victims of endless aggression by that regime and by international imperialism, are constantly aware of the solidarity of the fraternal and friendly peoples and democratic and progressive organizations all over the world.

In this connection I particularly want to mention the socialist countries, above all the Soviet Union and Cuba. (applause) The long-standing ties of friendship and cooperation between our peoples are strengthening in the struggle to defend our national independence and the people's gains which are threatened by imperialism and its lackeys.

Our young republic will face serious tests in connection with the intensification of imperialism's aggressiveness and the deterioration of the international and economic situation. This prompts us, as it did when our revolution was having a difficult time, to ask all the fraternal parties and peace-loving and free peoples for moral and material support.

Dear comrades! All over the world — Latin America, the Middle East, Asia — imperialism is creating hotbeds of tension in order to preserve its privileges, thus aggravating the already wretched living conditions of the people's masses. In its effort to portray

regional conflicts as a manifestation of global confrontation between East and West, the United States is brazenly interfering in the lives of other peoples and masquerading as a defender of democracy and freedom, which it is actually ignoring and violating.

It is clear to anyone who feels responsible for preserving world peace and for life on earth that only a policy of peaceful coexistence and mutual understanding between states and solidarity with all the peoples struggling against colonialism, Zionism, and racism can ensure the attainment of this lofty goal. We will always support the constructive policy of disarmament and peace conducted by the Soviet Union and we see it as a very important contribution to the cause of international detente and salvation of mankind from a new world war. (applause)

Comrade delegates! The rich content of theoretical thought and the thoroughness of the coverage of questions and solution of problems characteristic of Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's report to the 27th CPSU Congress are proof of the enormous vitality of the CPSU which is leading the Soviet people to the building of a communist society.

The results of the congress will be another outstanding victory not only for the CPSU and Soviet people, but for all the peoples who hold dear the cause of peace, freedom, and progress. (applause)

Permit me, comrades, to wish your people future success.

Long live friendship between the Angolan and Soviet peoples! (applause)

Long live proletarian internationalism! (applause)

The struggle continues! Victory is certain! (prolonged applause, all rise)

Ethiopia's Mengistu

PM031120 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Mar 86
Second Edition p 10

["Speech by Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, General Secretary of the Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee and Chairman of Socialist Ethiopia's Provisional Military Administrative Council" (*PRAVDA* headline) delivered at 28 February morning session of 27th CPSU Congress]

[Text] Dear Comrade Gorbachev!

Esteemed members of the Presidium!

Congress delegates! Comrades!

At this moment in history when the 27th Congress of the Leninist CPSU is being held, under whose leadership the socialist system, which has become an insuperable force in the world, won victory, I convey cordial greetings and best wishes to the Communists and the entire Soviet people from Ethiopia's revolutionaries and working people. (applause)

The October Revolution, which triumphed in Russia under the leadership of the vanguard Bolshevik Party and gave life to the world's first workers' and peasants' state, opened a new chapter in the history of social revolutions and the national liberation struggle. As a result of the socialist revolution in the land of the great Lenin, the Soviet State, which routed fascism in World War II and put a stop to imperialism's military supremacy, was created and strengthened. Socialism extended beyond the bounds of a single country. It put a stop to imperialism's atomic monopoly. It laid a reliable basis for boosting democratic and national liberation movements, giving a powerful boost to the further expansion of socialism's borders. It turned into a world system and played the decisive role in preserving peace.

Dear comrades! It is a tremendous honor and joy for us to attend this historic congress, which will adopt the new edition of the party program, which defines the strategy and tactics for improving socialism and progressing toward communism. The political line and economic tasks detailed in the Political Report delivered by Comrade Gorbachev envisage the acceleration of scientific and technical development and the country's socioeconomic progress, the strengthening of the party's leading role, and the creation of conditions for ensuring peace worldwide and the triumph of socialism. That is why we fully approve and support this course. (applause)

Today there is a real danger that the centuries-old achievements of human civilization may perish as a result of a nuclear catastrophe. That is why the desire for peace and detente has gripped all the peoples. We make a high assessment of Soviet peace-loving policy, which promotes the realization of mankind's dream of peace and of ensuring international security. The recent Soviet initiatives envisaging the reduction and phased elimination of nuclear weapons by the year 2000, the utilization of science and technology solely for peaceful space exploration in the interests of mankind, and the limitation of conventional arms have attracted attention and met with support from the socialist community and peace-loving forces in all corners of the world.

While the socialist countries are making constructive efforts to satisfy society's material and spiritual needs, imperialism, on the contrary, in its unchecked desire to accumulate deadly weapons, wants to turn space into an arena for military battles, which puts the world on the brink of a catastrophe. Imperialism's actions are no less alarming when it tries to torpedo the arms reduction talks that reflect the peoples' peaceful aspirations. It is whipping up tension in the countries of Africa, Asia, and Latin America, where revolutionary processes are developing. Bourgeois circles are trying to achieve military supremacy over socialism and hold back the spread of Marxist-Leninist ideology in the world.

Imperialism has sharply stepped up its insolent interference in the internal affairs of developing countries traveling the socialist path in an attempt to undermine the revolutionary process there and the struggle to eliminate oppression and exploitation. President Reagan's attempt in his speech devoted to the 40th anniversary of the United Nations to link the problem of universal peace with the state of affairs in Nicaragua, Afghanistan, Cambodia, Angola, and Ethiopia and his stubbornness over the question of giving all possible support to antipeople elements that are trying to hold back the revolution's development in these countries is

graphic testimony that imperialism has currently focused main attention on those parts of the world in which revolutionary processes and national liberation movements are developing.

Dear congress participants! May I take this opportunity to reiterate — although Soviet Communists are well aware of this — that the problems which revolutionary processes are encountering in the developing countries, especially the African countries, are very complex. We have many enemies today and we have been forced to wage a struggle along many avenues. Like any country experiencing a social revolution, we are combating class enemies, reaction, colonialism, neocolonialism, imperialism, disease, poverty, illiteracy — in short, backwardness and the consequences of frequent natural disasters.

The shameful position of international imperialism, which remains deaf to the peoples' struggle against the racist South African regime and the world community's calls to put a stop to this inhuman regime, leads to a still greater complication of the situation in southern Africa. The facts are such that if imperialism has not yet attempted to wage nuclear war against us, it has unleashed overt international terror against those regions which, as I have already said, attract its particular attention. As a result, hundreds and thousands of us are dying every day, every hour, every minute. However, we realize that casualties are inevitable in the struggle for our ideals. Confidence in ultimate victory gives us the strength not to falter in the face of temporary difficulties.

Dear comrades! Revolutionary Ethiopia, accelerating its progress along the path of development that it has chosen and repulsing the onslaught of international imperialism and reaction, is making its own contribution to the cause of strengthening peace on the African Continent and in the region. Great work is under way to implement our party's program in various spheres. A no less important sector of our activity encompasses the efforts to fulfill the 10-year plan of economic and social development adopted by the Workers Party of Ethiopia Constituent Congress, which is to promote the Ethiopian people's overcoming of their economic backwardness and the creation of the necessary material and technical prerequisites for the transition to building socialism.

However, at the moment this work was launched, our country was hit by a drought. The struggle against the drought has diverted considerable forces away from the implementation of the tasks outlined by the 10-year plan. Alongside the provision of urgent aid to save the drought-stricken population we are pursuing a program of resettling inhabitants from drought-stricken areas to fertile land with a view to finally resolving the drought problem. Apart from the efforts in the struggle against backwardness and the consequences of natural disasters, in this short period we have succeeded under the nationwide slogan "One for all, all for one" in mobilizing the people to implement long-term creative plans. Everyday conscientious labor, the strengthening of discipline, the increasing of labor productivity, the saving of resources, and the realistic assessment of our possibilities have become the task of the day.

Ethiopia's working people, relying on the principle of proletarian internationalism and with the support of the great Soviet Union, are fully resolved to enthusiastically gain victory in this multifaceted revolutionary struggle.

Dear comrades! The aid imbued with the spirit of proletarian internationalism which the CPSU, the Soviet Government and people, and the other fraternal socialist countries are giving the Ethiopian people to overcome the consequences of the drought will have an important place in the history of our revolution. The extensive ties between revolutionary Ethiopia and the Soviet Union strengthen with every passing day. Our cooperation in various spheres has reached new impressive heights.

Dear congress participants! The Soviet Union's progress in the sphere of science, technology, and social and economic building accords with the development goals of all socialist and revolutionary forces. The comprehensive strengthening of the Soviet Union and the other socialist and progressive countries leads to the strengthening of the entire communist movement. We express sincere comradely wishes for the successful implementation of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress! (applause)

Long live Lenin's vanguard party! (applause)

Long live the great Soviet people! (applause)

Long live the friendship between the Workers Party of Ethiopia and the CPSU! (applause)

Long live proletarian internationalism! (prolonged applause, all rise)

PDRY's Al-Bayd

PM111020 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Mar 86 Second Edition p 8

["Speech by Comrade 'Ali Salim al-Bayd (General Secretary of the Yemen Socialist Party Central Committee)" (*PRAVDA* headline) — date and place unspecified]

[Text] Dear comrades!

Speaking today from this rostrum, I am happy to convey to you, and through you to all Soviet Communists and people, militant greetings on behalf of the Yemen Socialist Party [YSP] Central Committee and to wish you successes in work.

Having listened to the CPSU Central Committee Political Report — this document of historic importance delivered by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev — we have had a marvelous opportunity to familiarize ourselves with the Soviet Union's constantly enriched experience in the sphere of party building, the political, economic, social, and ideological spheres, and scientific and technical development.

It would be no exaggeration to say that the Soviet Union's successes and achievements are a source of strength for the struggle of all peoples and all progressive forces striving to build a new world over which the banners of democracy, peace and socialism will fly, a world of prosperity free from wars, destruction, and other disasters.

The Political Report to the congress contains bold critical assessments. This reflects the healthy life-giving atmosphere in the CPSU and the party's ability to provide a correct analysis of new questions posed by life, to correctly assess practical experience, to draw lessons from it, and to set tasks for the future. This critical analysis is an important factor in renewing the forces of the party of the working class and the guarantee of the strengthening of the link between theory and practice and the achievement of unity between words and deeds.

On behalf of our party and people we state our support for the principled internationalist policy pursued by the CPSU, a policy which promotes the strengthening of security and stability in the world and the triumph of justice for all states and peoples.

I would particularly like to note the Soviet Union's internationalist solidarity with our country and the very extensive aid to our party and people in developing revolutionary practice and strengthening the socialist orientation.

We welcome the Soviet Union's support for the rights and just cause of the Arab peoples, and primarily the Arab people of Palestine, and the constructive Soviet proposals to resolve the Near East conflict.

We reaffirm our principled solidarity with the Palestinian people's struggle against various capitulationist plans aimed at eliminating the Palestinian problem. We express once again our solidarity with Syria, Libya, and Algeria, which firmly oppose the aggressive onslaughts of the forces of imperialism, Zionism, and reaction, and with the struggle of the Lebanese people and their progressive and patriotic forces to end the Israeli occupation and restore the unity, independence, and Arab nature of Lebanon.

Comrades! The liberated countries, first and foremost those of a socialist orientation, are developing under exceptionally complex conditions. They themselves and the choice of a progressive ideology that they have made serve as a target for attacks, subversive actions, and plots. The forces of imperialism and reaction and neocolonialist circles and their lackeys try to prove the impossibility of building socialism in the young liberated countries, and claim that there is no class struggle there, just struggle between ethnic groups, tribes, and clans.

Our party and the working people's power in our country have also been the target for plots and aggressive acts aimed at stopping the development of the 14 October national democratic revolution and ensuring a move away from a socialist course. That was the aim of the 13 January attempted putsch prepared by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. It took the form of the mass killing of tried and tested leaders of the party and revolution and experienced party workers and sabotage at enterprises and led to the undermining of the people's national unity.

On this pretext imperialist circles and reaction unleashed a feverish propaganda campaign which, using well-rehearsed techniques, aimed to cast doubt on the correctness of the class choice we had made and our ideology.

However, our party emerged victorious in the struggle against the enemies' dangerous intrigues, which found expression in the bloody events of 13 January. This victory was won thanks to the conscious and resolute rebuff from party members, the working and peasant masses, and all working people. The firm internationalist position of the Soviet Union was a great support for the YSP and Democratic Yemen.

Stating the high assessment made by our party and the PDRY's working people of this immense support and international aid given by the Soviet Union to our country in all spheres, we reaffirm at the same time our resolve to step up our struggle and mobilize all our combat energy to stabilize the situation, which has deteriorated as a result of the plot, to eliminate its consequences, to heal wounds, to strengthen the unity of party and people, to continue progress along the socialist path, and to step up the effectiveness of our peace-loving foreign policy, which is being built in accordance with party resolutions and on the principles of international solidarity and peaceful coexistence. Our country will continue to deepen the friendly relations with the Soviet Union — relations that are strategic in nature — in line with the 1979 Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between our countries. We will also strengthen ties with the other socialist countries on the basis of the commonality of our goals and the great ideas of scientific socialism and proletarian internationalism.

We will develop relations with all Arab and other neighboring countries on the basis of mutual respect, cooperation, noninterference in internal affairs, and anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist Arab solidarity. We will expand ties with all countries on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence in the interests of maintaining international security.

Comrades! Our presence at the congress exemplifies the strength of the militant international ties between our countries' parties and friendly peoples.

Long live the 27th CPSU Congress!

Long live the firm strategic alliance between the CPSU and the YSP!

May the banner of scientific socialism and proletarian internationalism be raised high! (prolonged applause)

Gorbachev Address Notes Responsibilities of Media
PM151525 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian
15 Mar 86 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Meeting at the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] There has been a meeting in the CPSU Central Committee with leaders of mass information and propaganda organs. They discussed the immediate tasks of the Soviet press, television, and radio ensuing from the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. The participants in the meeting were addressed by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

He stressed that the congress answered questions posed by life itself and armed the party and people with programmatic documents and the strategy of acceleration at a new turning point in the development of Soviet society. At the congress, complete approval was given to the line of the Central Committee's April Plenum. The main thing today is not just to maintain the atmosphere created by the congress, but to develop it in every way, to enrich it, to saturate it with ideas and deeds, and to hold a frank and direct conversation in the press about ways to implement the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. More practical deeds and initiative! Fewer empty words and enthusiastic exclamations!

It is essential to concentrate organizational and political work on the fullfilment of the plans for 1986 and the 12th 5-year period as a whole. The consistent solution of questions connected with the improvement of the economic mechanism and management, the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, the introduction everywhere of self-financing [khozraschet], the struggle for a high quality of output and of work in general and for the complete utilization of resources, and the strengthening of labor, production, and contract discipline — such are the main directions in the economic sphere.

In their letters to the CPSU Central Committee and to editorial offices, the working people support the measures for bringing about order and fighting drunkenness, alcoholism, and various negative phenomena. The scale and novelty of the work ahead is such that it demands a radical change in thinking by all — from ordinary worker to minister — and an improvement in the work style as a whole. Here the main enemy is bureaucratism and the press must castigate it persistently. The party is confident, Comrade Gorbachev stressed, that the press will work vigorously and thoroughly in this direction. Its entire activity must be subordinated to the idea of acceleration. Life itself must pulsate in the pages of newspapers and in television and radio programs, with the working people themselves speaking in their own language about the new things entering our reality, about their concerns and thoughts.

The press can do much to allow people's talents to shine through, to uncover their creative potential, and to actively support the masses' initiative.

An invaluable role belongs to our mass media in implementing the party's social program. This is no easy matter. It demands the attention of party organizations and all state and public organizations. But it is a matter of extraordinary importance, for it directly affects man — his life, his work, and his position in society. That is why the attention of the press to the whole complex of social problems must be a daily — I would say urgent — matter. This subject deserves to be a daily presence in the pages of the press.

Another matter about which particular mention should be made is the further development of the political system of our state and the comprehensive improvement and deepening of the democratic foundations of socialist life. Essentially, socialism cannot exist without democracy. Equally, true democracy is unthinkable without socialism. It is that indissoluble link that we must show in all its broadness. In this connection, it must be said that our mass media are also one of the most vivid manifestations of socialist democracy. It would be difficult to find a state outside the socialist system where the most acute problems of life were discussed in the press, television, and radio in such an acute, frank, sincere, and interested way. That is indeed socialist democracy in action.

This atmosphere created by the congress must be developed further. The spirit of constructiveness and a critical and self-critical attitude to things must be strengthened, sweeping aside all complacency, infatuation with success, and so forth. That is not the path for us. There now is no other more urgent and vitally important task than to gather the grains of that experience that is born of life, experience which aims to solve problems of accelerating the country's social and economic development. We have a strategic aim. We know full well what to do and what targets to strive for, but what we need today is practical work experience in every area, be it production, management, the work of a public organization, the economic mechanism, or party activity. There is not, nor can there be, anything richer than man's social experience. Thus, it is necessary for our press, radio, and television to become the true platform of that experience. It is necessary to work to ensure that the press reflects in an accurate, insistent, persistent, and comprehensive way the creative initiative of people which aims to solve our strategic problems and routine tasks.

With all their hearts the Soviet people approve the work of the party to improve the moral climate in the country and assert the norms of communist morality. Much here also depends on attention to the family and rearing of children. Our press, literature, and art should foster the strengthening of the family. Generally speaking, concern for people, the social sphere should be in the foreground, on at least equal footing with production.

The acceleration of economic development and the improvement of the conditions of the people's life can be ensured only by intensive and high-quality work by all people. We are living in a very interesting, difficult, and severe time. Work and work yet again — this is the need of the day. It is necessary to fight, to fight literally for each line of the party congress resolutions. Hard, daily control of the fullfilment of plans and targets is one of the most important tasks of the press. The class opponents are unleashing everything in order to sow disbelief in the practicability of the implementation of our plans. Such intrigues are opposed by our work, the mighty potential, enthusiasm, and patriotism of the Soviet people. The country's foreign policy, the party's course

in international affairs — which was worked out by the 27th Congress — is in the closest possible way connected with internal policy. They are subordinated to one aim: to the interests of strengthening socialism, to the interests of working people, to the interests of international peace. This truth has to be delivered to all people on earth.

Participating in the exchange of opinions were Afanasyev, *PRAVDA* editor in chief; Gribachev, editor in chief of the journal *SOVETSKIY SOYUZ*; Laptev, *IZVESTIYA* editor in chief; Aksenov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting; Falin, chairman of the board of NOVOSTI PRESS AGENCY; Losev, TASS director general; Vladimirov, editor in chief of *EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA*; Baranov, editor in chief of *SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA*; Fedotova, ediotor in chief of *SOVETSKAYA ZHENSHCHINA* magazine.

Comrade Ligachev, member of the politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Comrade Yakovlev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee participated in the meeting.

Yurchenko Interviewed at Foreign Ministry by FRG TV

AU142020 Paris AFP in English 2017 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow, March 14 (AFP) — KGB officer Vitaliy Yurchenko, who defected to the West and then returned to the Soviet Union, was interviewed Friday in a bar of the Foreign Ministry here by a West German television journalist. "I am alive and well," he said, offering to show his identity papers and be filmed in the Foreign Ministry press center where he was having a drink at the bar.

Western press reports in the last 10 days had reported that he had been executed. But Soviet Embassies in Washington and Bonn said Monday that he was alive and well and working in Moscow. Mr. Yurchenko, a senior KGB official, defected to the West last August in Rome. He then went to the United States where, in November, he took refuge in the Soviet Embassy and asked to return to his country, claiming that the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency had drugged and kidnapped him.

Cyclone Hits Sakhalin With Heavy Snow, Strong Winds

LD170600 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0540 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Text] A severe onslaught of the elements is currently afflicting the inhabitants of Sakhalin Island. A large cyclone, which shifted here yesterday from the Sea of Japan, has caused storm winds on the island with hurricane-force gusts, heavy snowfalls, and massive snow avalanches. In individual regions the equivalent of 2 months' average precipitation has fallen in 24 hours. Airports are closed, trains have stopped, and traffic on the roads has been disrupted. Six administrative regions are in the area of the natural disaster. The oblast organizations, the permanent acting staff for dealing with the elements, labor collectives, and the entire population of the oblast are exerting vigorous efforts to reduce possible damage, avert casualties, and prevent interruptions to vital economic establishments.

Repair and rescue detachments and first aid services are fully prepared in the most difficult areas; all available snow-clearing equipment is working continuously. Particular attention is being devoted to clearing streets and approaches to shops, schools, hospitals, and livestock-raising premises. The battle between the inhabitants of the island and the elements is continuing. In Sakhalin today, there is heavy snow, blizzards, the wind is 25-30 meters per second, and the temperature is minus 2 to minus 7.

Aliyev Discusses Aims of Congressional Programs

AU112018 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 3 Mar 86 p 1, 3

["Interview given by Geydar Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, to Raycho Radulov, TRUD correspondent in the USSR," "a few days ago" in Moscow: "With the fervor of Socialist Morality and Justice" — first paragraph is Radulov's introduction]

[Text] The work of the 27th CPSU Congress is the center of attention for the Soviet people and the whole world public. The contents of the Political Report by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and of the main documents are profoundly and scientifically based on the party's higher aims and on the key questions of the party's general development in the field of internal and foreign policy. The accelerated social development of Soviet society and the social aspects of the price policy were among the concrete questions which I put to Geydar Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy premier of the USSR Council of Ministers, at a meeting which took place a few days ago. In his replies, Comrade Geydar Aliyev dwelt in detail on the CPSU's social strategy and on the grandiose plans which will be implemented in the course of the next three 5-year plan periods:

"Undoubtedly time will reveal even more fully the grandeur of the ideas raised at the congress and of the projected plans, but even now it can be said that in the history of our party and the fate of the Soviet people, the 27th CPSU Congress is an historic event of vast significance, an event which really is in the nature of a turning point, a new stage.

"The CPSU Central Committee has proposed for discussion by the congress delegates a program for the dynamic development of Soviet society, which meets the requirement for our country to be elevated to qualitatively new heights in economic, social, and spiritual progress. I particularly want to stress this feature, which is of fundamental importance for an understanding of everything which is happening now in the Soviet Union.

"Ten months ago, in April 1985, a CPSU Central Committee plenum was held which inaugurated the party's course today — a course of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development. Now, at the congress this course is being further developed; it is being defined in concrete form and its key tasks and the paths and means for attaining its goals are being defined and refined. As a result of a comprehensive analysis of the lessons drawn from previous development and of the historical situation, the party has proposed a clear, profoundly thought out, and graphically outlined strategy. This strategy touches on all spheres of our life,

including the exceptionally important social field. I must say that perhaps no other CPSU congress has examined the issues of social policy in such an exacting, strict, and at the same time, broadly constructive manner.

"What is the reason? What has prompted us toward this?

"First, it is precisely in the sphere of social relations that the humane nature of the socialist order is manifested most vividly. It is precisely here that the higher aim of socialism is given material form and the economic activity which affects the workers' vital interests is realized.

"Second, our party's Central Committee considers that in recent years there has been an underestimation on the part of the central and local organs of authority of the ripe issues in the social sphere and in the consolidation of its material base. This contradicts the postulate of intensifying the social orientation of the economy and of raising the material prosperity and cultural level of the Soviet people; the end result is having a negative effect on solving the problems of production.

"At the CPSU Central Committee congress, a long-term, overall, and socially strong policy is being promulgated which encompasses all fields of human life — from labor and everyday living conditions, health, and recreation to social and national relations. I will mention certain of its more important tasks which are of fundamental significance at the moment:

"At the party congress the goal has been set to raise the people's propserity to a qualitatively new level. What does this mean in concrete terms?

"During the coming 15 years it is planned to double the volume of resources directed toward improving living conditions. Per capita real incomes will increase by a factor of 1.6 to 1.8. During the next three 5-year-plan periods the real growth of incomes will be approximately the same as during the last 40 years. Immense state resources are being directed toward expanding housing and sociocultural construction. For example, we have set ourselves the task by the end of the century of building at least 2 billion square meters of housing accommodations and of providing every Soviet family with its own house or separate apartment.

"In answer to your question concerning retail prices, I can state that our approach toward this problem has been defined. As you know, in the Soviet Union the retail prices are stable as compared to many other countries. We are striving to maintain this stability and are adopting measures to ensure that the retail prices correspond to our orientation toward a steady increase in the workers' prosperity.

"You know that the prices of many food products in the Soviet Union have been stable for decades. For example, since 1955 the prices of bread, flour, sugar, and certain other essential foods have not changed. Since 1962 the prices of meat and milk — that is, of those goods which people use every day — have been stable. Naturally, this creates conditions for a continuous increase in the Soviet people's living standard and their material and spiritual prosperity.

"However, there are cases where we are moving toward increasing the prices of goods which are not essential. You know that we have increased the prices of jewelry articles, gold, glass crystal, and certain everyday articles, such as fashionable tailored goods and footwear. But these are goods which are not widely used. Thus, we have a strict approach and are maintaining strict control in regard to the problem of prices; this always allows us to implement a continuous growth of Soviet living standards.

"Much remains to be done in order to saturate the market with various goods and services, moreover, of high quality. For the present, a disproportion is being maintained between the demand and supply of goods and services. As a result of the planned measures, this disproportion is to be eliminated.

"Of course, the social policy promulgated at the congress is not limited solely to the task of increasing the people's material prosperity. In this 5-year plan, a broad complex of measures will be implemented in the longer term, aimed at satisfying the Soviet people's social and spiritual requirements more fully. The state system of free national education will be further developed. During the 12th 5-Year Plan period alone, it is planned to build schools for 7 million pupils and children's preschool establishments with 3 million places. The need for kindergardens will be satisfied within the next few years.

"Considerable means are being allocated to improving health care and the conditions for workers' recreation. It is planned to expand construction of new hospitals and polyclinics and, chiefly, to raise the quality of medical services. Ever more favorable conditions are being created for engaging in physical education and sport, for amateur art activities, and for technological creativity. These and other measures will be implemented at the expense of the social funds for consumption, which will be doubled by the year 2000.

"In the Political Report, the task of improving the people's life is inseparably linked with overcoming leveling in wages and salaries. This is in accordance with the essence of the basic principle of socialism, 'from each according to his abilities, to each according to his work.' The CPSU Central Committee completely supports the proposal to strengthen the control over labor productivity and consumption.

"The need to implement measures in the very near future against parasites, bribe-takers, and squanders of socialist property is accepted. In our society, where social justice is one of the highest values, a necessary function of our social policy is the just distribution of wealth. We are now placing at the foundation of our policy in the field of wages a stricter relationship between pay scales and remuneration and labor productivity. During the 12th 5-Year Plan period, wages in the production sphere will increase by 25 to 30 percent, whereas the increase for engineers and designers will be greater, constituting 30 to 35 percent.

"The new feature is that the wages of workers and employees in the production branches will, for the first time, increase on a mass scale at the cost of the means produced by the enterprises themselves — primarily, through savings in the 'Wages' fund and the release of workers, who will be given the opportunity to work in other sectors.

"As regards the nonproductive sphere, here the increase in working wages will be implemented at the expense of state means. It is planned to complete measures to increase the salaries of teachers and other workers in national education. The salaries of 5 million doctors, nurses, and other health service employees will be increased. There will also be increases in the wages of certain categories of workers in higher educational and cultural institutions.

"To give a succint definition of the party's current social policy: It consists of creating the best conditions for the harmonious development of the individual and for the full expression of every citizen's creative abilities. Everything that is planned in the social sphere — and this is emphasized in the Political Report — is realistic and realizable.

"This confidence of ours is inspired by those visible and encouraging changes which are already taking place in our society. They are expressed primarily in accelerated economic development. Judging from the results of the first months of 1986, we are moving ahead at even higher rates than those envisaged in the plan.

"Our confidence is also supported by the real change in the consciousness of millions of people, who are expressing mass approval and support for all of the party's steps aimed at the country's accelerated development. The Soviet people welcome the broad renewal currently taking place in our society and are filled with determination to support it with unselfish, effective labor.

"I wish to conclude with the words of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, spoken at the party congress: 'The irrepressible flow of history has already rushed to the watershed between the second and third millennia. What will happen further on there, on the other side of this watershed? We will make no prophecies. But we know that the plans which we are building are no ordinary ones. They are bold and our everyday deeds are permeated with the fervor of socialist morality and justice.'"

Congress Results Provide Stimulus for Future

PM131505 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 8 Mar 86 Single Edition p 1

[Editorial: "We View the Future With Confidence"]

[Text] There are special, unforgettable days in the life of society, when the usual course of events becomes incredibly concentrated. The compact moments of time, as it were, store up the country's energy and intellect, revealing its collective will. This is how one will remember the 10 days of the 27th party congress — a historic landmark, the beginning of a new chapter in our socialist life. And although we all witnessed and participated in those 10 days, each of us has yet to assess — not through the hurried lines of newspapers or through a rapid sequence of television pictures, but through the inner workings of the soul — the full significance of this very important event, all the boldness and innovativeness in the party decisions of the congress.

Yes, boldness and innovativeness! You pore over the CPSU Central Committee Political Report, the new edition of the CPSU Program and the CPSU Statutes, and the Basic Guidelines for National Economic Development in the 5-Year plan and beyond, you remember the delegates' speeches, you consider the authoritative points in the congress resolutions... Throughout the 10 days the party's collective thought pondered the essential and strategically vital problems of the country and the world. What would Soviet society be like as it entered the 21st century? What would be socialism's complexion and stance in the international arena? What future lies in store for mankind? All honest people in the world are unanimous: The Soviet Communists' replies to these questions are utterly realistic and optimistic. Direct, honest analysis of the ground covered and a confident view of the future, honed in the laboratory of Marxist-Leninist thought, were prominent features of the congress' work style.

Summing up the congress work, we note with satisfaction the atmosphere of high principle in which the discussion of party tasks took place and the cohesion and unity of views on all questions under discussion. Bolshevist truth and exactingness, the public exposure of shortcomings and omissions, and the in-depth analysis of the conditions of our society's development met with the unanimous approval of Communists and all Soviet people. The congress demonstrated with the utmost clarity that our party's bolshevist ability to learn correct lessons from past experience, find effective ways of solving urgent problems, and overcome anything obsolete that is hampering progress is once again making its presence felt at the current crucial stage.

The congress fully supported the line put forward at the April Plenum of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development and strengthening world peace. Its adoption and ratification were the chief political result of the 27th CPSU Congress, Comrade M.S. Gorbachev stressed in his speech at the closing of the congress. The improvement of socialism's economic system, the pursuit of an active and strong social policy, the deepening of democratism in all spheres of our society, and a close link between ideological and organizational work and the real problems of life — these are the main goals of the party's acceleration strategy.

There remains the paramount task of implementing the party's modern agrarian policy and implementing the USSR Food Program in order to substantially improve food supplies for the population in the 12th 5-Year Plan.

Complex tasks requiring a great deal of work... Their fulfillment will require not only the restructuring of economic thought and the abandonment of established stereotypes, but the maximum mobilization of available reserves, strengthening of organization and discipline, and eradication of mismanagement. A persistent, day-to-day struggle to improve quality must be waged by every Communist and by all working people — this is written in the 27th party congress' Resolution on the CPSU Central Committee Political Report.

Naturally, the acceleration course is not just a matter of economic transformations. It is also a program for improving the people's well-being, an uncompromising struggle against unearned income, the filling of the market with high-quality goods and services, and further work on the solution of the

housing problem — in short, a whole complex of measures on improving people's lives.

Yes, for Lenin's party there is no goal more significant than Soviet people's welfare and happiness. This is confirmed by the congress decisions concerning fundamental changes in the content of labor, the creation of an integrated system of continuous education, health protection, the development of mass physical culture and sport, and the provision of interesting recreation for the population.

The Soviet Communists' social policy is based on meticulous consideration of the interests of classes and social groups as an essential condition of the strong unity of socialist society. The congress reemphasized the working class' vanguard role in this unity and pointed out the need to ensure its leading role and the all-around strengthening of the alliance of working class, kolkhoz peasantry, and labor intelligentsia.

The socialist way of life presupposes to an equal degree the establishment of collectivism and the creation of opportunities for the development of the individual. Concern for molding the individual, the congress decisions stress, demands the implementation of measures to further strengthen the family, increase parents' responsibility for the education of children, improve women's labor and everyday life, and pay daily attention to vetarans.

National relations are an important sphere of party social policy. The congress demanded special sensitivity and care in all things affecting national interests and feelings and called for a principled struggle against all manifestations of parochialism, nationalism, and chauvinism and for the strengthening of fraternal friendship among the peoples of our multinational country.

"Living, creative socialism is the creation of the people's masses themselves." Guided by this instruction by V.I. Lenin, the 27th CPSU Congress paid the closest attention to questions of improving representative and direct democracy and creating conditions for the consistent deepening of the people's socialist self-management.

With the development of direct democracy in mind, the party congress stressed that the labor collective has a tremendous part to play here and it demanded a cardinal improvement in the mechanism of the practical implementation of the democratic principles and norms enshrined in the Law on Labor Collectives, a wider range of questions on which labor collectives' decisions are final, a bigger role for general meetings of workers and employees, and greater responsibility for the fulfillment of their decisions.

The congress resolutely rejected the unseemly practice of keeping quiet about shortcomings and demanded general implementation of the Leninist principle that Communists need the truth always and in all circumstances. That is why, in the development of socialist democracy, fundamental significance is attached to broadening publicity in the activity of state and other bodies, without which the political creativity of the masses and their participation in management is impossible.

"The party's strength," the Central Committee Political Report stressed, "lies in the fact that it has a sense of the times, it can feel the pulse of life, and it is always operating in the masses' midst." With more than 19 million Communists in its ranks, the CPSU is guided in its activity by proven bolshevist principles. They govern the restructuring of party work now underway and demand the generation in every party organization of an atmosphere of creativity, exactingness, and self-criticism and a quest for effective new solutions for the problems being posed by life.

It would be naive to think that the need to restructure has already been recognized by everyone everywhere. In view of this, the congress demanded that party committees make a more resolute effort to eradicate all manifestations of stagnation and conservatism. It should be an absolute rule in party work, the 27th CPSU Congress resolution on the party Central Committee Political Report says, that one speak plainly, express all opinions openly, provide superior party bodies and the masses with objective information, and always display a high degree of exactingness and honesty in all things. Ostentation, complacency, efforts to suppress criticism, and work stagnation are incompatible with the modern style of party work. No leader of any rank should shirk responsibility for his actions and deeds.

The honest and pure face of the party members... This topic, raised in M.S. Gorbachev's report, set the tone for speeches by many delegates. Party membership must not be open to people who are joining for careerist reasons, who are seeking advantages in terms of obtaining the good things of life. The congress placed special emphasis on Lenin's idea that a party member has no privileges, just additional duties. And the party will judge a Communist's vanguard role not by words, but by deeds alone. Flattery, servility, and toadyism are fundamentally alien to the party member's makeup; his characteristics are principledness, modesty, self-criticism, and absolute devotion to the cause.

As is known, after the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum many areas of party, state, and economic work were fortified with vigorous, well-trained cadres; workers who had compromised themselves or fallen behind modern demands were replaced. The congress unanimously approved these measures and made it incumbent on party bodies to consistently and persistently continue conducting a principled cadre policy, waging a resolute struggle against habitual irresponsibility and the attitude that anything goes, against instances of violation of party and state discipline, and against all manifestations of red tape. Ideological steadfastness, high political standards, competence, the ability to organize collective work and inspire people by personal example, loyalty to principles, firm moral beliefs, and the constant need to communicate with the masses and to be immersed in the people's interests and needs — these are the traits of the true leader, as seen by the congress.

Truth is verified by action — this idea, expressed at the 27th CPSU Congress, is addressed today to every party member and to every Soviet person. We all have to not only perceive the essential meaning and spirit of the congress decision, not only understand its fundamental theses, but also put the party decisions into practice in all our work. Under the party's leadership and with the party we will carry out the instructions issued at the closing of the congress: "Turn the energy of intentions into the

energy of concrete action." We have reliable guidelines and a reliable foundation. "We view the future with confidence, because we have a clear sight of our tasks and the ways of carrying them out," M.S. Gorbachev said at the congress. "We view the future with confidence, because we have the powerful backing of the people. We view the future with confidence because we are acting in the interests of the socialist homeland and the great ideals which the Communist Party is dedicated to serving selflessly." The congress' 10 days of work have strengthened this confidence of ours and have been a powerful stimulus to new labor accomplishments.

Uzbek Party Bureau Debates Priority Tasks

GF131720 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 0215 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] During its regular session, the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau discussed a number of the priority tasks for party, soviet, communal, and economic organizations concerning the realization of the decisions adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress. The context and spirit of the recommendations made by the 27th congress must be conveyed to each and every party organization, communist, and individual. It is necessary to draw up concrete organizational, economic, and mass political measures in every corner in the near future and to organize work to accurately and successfully realize them. Following the 27th CPSU congress, there is a need for creating a strong desire for work in all of the republic's agricultural domains, making normal work conditions available, creating a positive and [word indistinct] work system, encouraging the initiatives of workers, and creating conditions to facilitate mutual demand and criticism.

In light of the decision adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers concerning the measures required to further consolidate the consumers' cooperative societies, the meeting established practical measures for further consolidating and developing the work of the republic's consumers' cooperative societies and increasing their role in the effort made to realize social and economic tasks in rural regions.

It assigned the Uzbek SSR Union of Consumers' Societies and the Kara-Kalpak ASSR and the Kara-Kalpak Oblast consumers' unions the task of carrying out intensive and consistent work to upgrade the purchase and registration of agricultural products and raw materials, realize the complex program related to the question of fulfilling the food program, develop the production of consumer goods, improve the services domain, and make every kind of contribution toward the social and cultural changes in rural regions. The decision made in this regard also considered the further consolidation of the material and technical structure of the organizations and factories affiliated to the consumers' cooperative societies and the wide-scale application of contemporary scientific and technical discoveries and up-to-date experience to their work practices.

Various tasks were also assigned to the republic's local soviet executive committees, ministries, and administrations. The party organizations were advised to help the primary party organizations select and appoint cadres for the work collectives, increase their attention on matters related to organizational and mass political work, and mobilize employees affiliated to the consumers' cooperative societies in order to successfully realize the tasks established by the party.

Discussed at the meeting was the work carried out by the (Zalin) Rayon Party Committee to realize the decisions adopted by the 21st Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Plenum on facilitating a cohesive livestock breeding industry and increasing livestock breeding products. It was established that the organizational and political work carried out by the rayon party committee and its bureau to give guidance on livestock breeding and increasing production (?in firms) has been inconsistent. The Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau requested that the (Zalin) Rayon Party Committee and Comrade Sahib Nazarov, first secretary of the (Zalin) Rayon Party Committee, take concrete measures to increase the accountability of the primary party organizations, leaders, and experts of the sovkhozes concerning the situation of work in livestock breeding, exercising perseverance in this economic domain, and completely revising work.

The State Committee for the Agro-Industrial Complex, the [word indistinct] Central Asian Division, and ministries and administrations were asked to give practical aid to the rayon establishments to focus significant attention on the question of appointing Communists, facilitating their vanguard role in production, and organizing socialist competitions among the livestock breeders.

Approved at the meeting were the measures taken by the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee to realize the critical views, requests, and criticims put forward by Communists during the party report back and election meetings, conferences, and the 21st Uzbek Communist Party Congress. The ways and means of controlling the effort made in that regard were established.

Also discussed at the meeting were other matters related to the question of guidance for the economic field and for organizational and political work. Relevant decisions were adopted.

Aliyev Explains Role of Youth in Soviet Society

LD151619 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1610 GMT 14 Mar 86

[From the "World and Youth" program]

[Text] During the 27th CPSU Congress, Soviet and foreign journalists met Geydar Aliyevich Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, who headed the commission for marking International Youth Year in our country. It is only natural that many of the questions dealt, in one way or another, with the lives of Soviet young people. "World and Youth" cameras were there.

[Begin recording][Aliyev] We regard it as particularly necessary to note the role of young people in carrying out work on major construction projects and opening up of new areas and regions of our country: The Far East, Siberia, and the north. For instance, everyone must be aware of the significance of the construction of the Baykal-Amur Railway. It is all a youth project; young people

began building work on the railway during its early days and young people are still building it today and, as matter of fact, they also run it. The point is, however, not that young people are involved in material production — young people take part in all spheres of our life. Of overriding importance is the fact that our society creates the necessary conditions to enable every young person to get an education, to develop all his capabilities, to become, as they say, a full-fledged and active member of our society, and to join in energetic working and social activity.

[Central television "World and Youth" reporter Vladimir (Makusyev) — speaking from the hall] You have given specific examples showing the great moral, physical, spiritual, and creative potential which our young people have. How will our party and government be bringing out this potential and realizing it in the cause of accelerating scientific and technical congress, both in the immediate future and the longer term?

[Aliyev] How will we be bringing out this potential? In the Political Report and other documents, including the Basic Guidelines for our country's economic and social development, a program for the acceleration of social and economic development is envisaged. Of course, in the implementation of this program we set a very great store in young people, in the Komsomol, in all of the energies of our youth. If, for instance, we are setting ourselves the task of accelerating social and economic development through the development of scientific and technical progress and the development of progressive industries, half of the people working in material production in our country are young people, half the intelligentsia are young people, so the implementation of our plans will depend on their skills, their abilities, their creativity, and their forward-looking stance. You know, generally speaking, we have outlined a program which is to run until the year 2000. Consequently, all this must be shouldered by young people — the young people of today and the young people who will have grown up by the year 2000. [end recording]

Gorbachev's Report on Literary Criticism Viewed

LD280117 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 27 Feb 86

[Interview with Soviet literary critic Feliks Kuznetsov, first secretary of the board of the Moscow writers organization and delegate to the 27th CPSU Congress, by unidentified correspondent in Moscow]

[Text] [Kuznetsov] References to literature, art, and literary study and criticism were traceable throughout Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's report. That report made a fundamentally important point when it stated that it is impossible to get the economy, science, culture, and literature moving intensively without a spirit of competition. This is an extraordinarily important statement, this party directive, which is reflected in the assessment made in the new draft of the party program of the state of affairs and tasks in literary criticism.

Let me say that for me, personally, this was a great pleasure, because, for a long time we have been waging a struggle to restore to literary criticism the esteem it has unfortunately lost in recent decades. The fact is literary criticism had, in reality, been turned into a service for literature. The paying of undue compliments, sycophancy, criticism based on cash, criticism as a service to specific writers, showy criticism, criticism that strays far from concern for the true values of literature and life — regrettably, we have seen a great deal of that kind of criticism in recent years. A blight that is common today in many spheres of our economy is that of inflated reports. And when literary criticism goes in for panegyric eulogizing of works that are objectively weak and tries to prove a real aesthetic worth that they lack, then it is effectively engaging in inflated literary and aesthetic reporting. Unfortunately, very significant damage is inflicted here by what is called the merry-go-round. In self-criticism I ought to say that I, as a critic, and particularly as a writer of reports and reviews, have also on no few occasions been guilty of this sin of the merry-go-round, of endless listing...

[Correspondent, interrupting] Habitual listing of names.

[Kuznetsov] Habitual listing of names. But then there have been times when it was difficult, if not impossible, to list such names, at times the failure to mention them has been taken by certain writers as more or less an affront to their actions, as more or less some kind of criticism of them. We critics have at times lacked sufficient civic courage to take up an adequately precise, principled, and tested position. So, in this respect we have to bring about a transformation in our psychology. Indeed, there must be revolutionary arguments among ourselves. Let me say that only from arguing and discussing can the real truth emerge.

Returning to Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's report: In the section where he was speaking of the social sciences, about their inadequate development and about them being distanced from the practice of our life, as the way of restoring social sciences to their full possibilities, he precisely underlined discussions and the setting of opinions and ideas one against another. And nothing awful would happen if the pages of our press were to give space to varying viewpoints about the works of our major, renowned, and best-known writers. Let, for instance, those people who like Chakovskiy's writing defend him; let those people who consider that Chakovskiy's writing, especially his latest novel, does not quite make the grade aesthetically, that it lacks richness of expression, that it is verbose, let those people prove their view. Time will judge which of us is right. There has been an extreme shortage of such debates. I hope that such literary debate, the struggle of opinions about specific works — naturally, from overall Soviet positions, from the positions of socialist realism — will gradually become the norm, as it should, in our literary relations.

Ukrainian Control Committee Chairman Replaced

Kutsevol Relieved

AU171000 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 11 Mar 86 p 3

[Text] The Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Comrade V. S. Kutsevol of the duties of Ukrainian SSR People's Control Committee chairman in connection with his retirement on pension.

Merzlenko Appointed Chairman

AU170954 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 11 Mar 86 p 3

[Text] The Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium resolves to appoint Comrade Albert Vasilyevich Merzlenko chairman of the Ukrainian SSR People's Control Committee.

[Signed] V. Shevchenko, chairman, and N. Khomenko, secretary of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium. Kiev city, 10 March 1986

Born in 1927, Albert Vasilyevich Merzlenko has been a CPSU member since 1949. He is a mining engineer. He began his labor activity in 1942 as a toolmaker apprentice. After graduating from an institute in 1953, he worked in a mine as a deputy chief engineer, chief engineer, and chief. As of 1957, he has held the leading party and administrative posts of raykom and gorkom second and first secretary. From 1964 to 1966 he was chairman of an oblast party control committee, an obkom secretary, and an oblispolkom deputy chairman. Then he was chief of the Voroshilovgrad district administration of the State Committee for Supervision of Safe Working Practices in Industry and for Mine Supervision. In 1969 he was elected Voroshilov-grad Oblispolkom first deputy chairman and in 1981, chairman. Comrade A. V. Merzlenko is a member of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and a deputy to the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet.

Leaders Meet With Workers, Youth for Discussions

uf subheadSports Industry Meeting

LD152235 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 15 Mar 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Prospects for developing the sports industry were discussed today at a meeting which was held at the sport experimental combine in Moscow. Comrades Ligachev, Talyzin, and Biryukova, as well as senior workers from the USSR Council of Ministers and leaders of ministries and departments examined questions connected with expanding production and improving the quality of sporting goods and equipment.

Biryukova Attends Festive Meeting

LD142330 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 14 Mar 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A festive meeting was held in Moscow today [14 March] for the day of municipal and communal services workers, which falls on Sunday, 16 March. In the Presidium were Comrade Biryukova, secretary of the CPSU Central Commtitee, heads of ministries and departments, and socialist competition front-rankers.

Komsomol Leader Meets Youth

PM140915 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 13 Mar 86 p 1

[V. Yurteyev report under the "Komsomol Telex" heading]

[Text] A meeting was held yesterday at the Znaniye Society's Central Lecture Hall between V. Mishin, delegate to the 27th CPSU Congress and first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, and the Komsomol aktiv and young people of Moscow city. A detailed discussion took place on the problems of and prospects for Komsomol organizations' activity in carrying out congress decisions and on ways of further improving educational work with young people.

Voronezh Awarded Order of Lenin for Achievements

LD101735 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 10 Mar 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] By decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Voronezh has been awarded the Order of Lenin for the great services of the working people of the town to the revolutionary movement, their contribution to the struggle against the German fascist aggressors during the Great Patriotic War, successes in economic and cultural construction, and also the 400th anniversary of its foundation.

Briefs

Ukraine Minister Awarded — The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has awarded Dmitriy Prokhorovich Galkin, minister of ferrous metallurgy of the Ukrainian SSR, the Order of the October Revolution, for a great contribution to the development of ferrous metallurgy and in connection with his 60th birthday. [Text][*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 15 Mar 86 LD*]

Order of Lenin — By a decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Andrey Nikolayevich Girenko, first secretary of the Kherson Oblast Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party, has been awarded the Order of Lenin for his services to the Communist Party and the Soviet State and in connection with his 50th birthday. [Text][*Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 15 Mar 86 LD*]

Musician Lauded — A.J. Ratassepp, professor of the Tallinn State Conservatory, has been awarded the Order of the Friendship of the Peoples by a decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium for services rendered in the development of Soviet musical art, for work in training qualified cadres, and for his 60th birthday. [Summary] [*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 15 Mar 86 LD*]

Petroleum Industry February Performance Reported
PM131614 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 12 Mar 86 p 1

[*SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA* Heavy Industry Section report under the rubric "27th Congress: Power for Acceleration": "Oil Fields in February"]

[Text] Competition in honor of the 27th CPSU Congress, which reached its peak in the last month of winter, gave an effective boost to improvements in oil workers' work. As compared with January, the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry's enterprises increased average daily extraction of liquid fuel by almost 10,000 metric tons. Some 28 associations in the sector, which have produced an extra 330,000 metric tons of oil since the beginning of the year, successfully met their precongress pledges.

We here publish a status report on the fulfillment of the February plan for oil and gas condensate extraction by the leading enterprises of the petroleum industry:

Main Administration for the Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises in Tyumen Oblast	— 96.2
"Nizhnevartovskneftegaz"	— 95.9
"Yuganskneftegaz"	— 100.5
"Surgutneftegaz"	— 100.3
"Noyabrskneftegas"	— 82.1
"Krasnoleninskneftegaz"	— 101.1
"Vareganneftegaz"	— 88.4
"Tatneft"	— 99.0
"Bashneft"	— 100.4
"Komineft"	— 103.3
"Mangyshlakneft"	— 100.6
"Kuybyshevneft"	— 100.3
"Tomskneft"	— 97.7
"Permneft"	— 100.4
"Udmurtneft"	— 100.8
"Orenburgneft"	— 101.1
"Grozneft"	— 101.2
"Turkmenneft"	— 103.9
"Ukrneft"	— 100.8

The largest quantity of oil in excess of the plan — 45,500 metric tons — was produced by the Komi ASSR's oilfield workers. The high indicators achieved by that collective working in the harsh conditions of the north are not fortuitous. It made a fine start from the very first days of the new year and has been consistently developing its success. It is instructive that the "Komineft" fields also achieved the highest increase in the drilling of operational wells.

The oil workers of Orenburg Oblast succeeded in making up their January shortfall. They not only cleared the backlog but produced an extra 5,500 metric tons of hydrocarbon raw material. The collectives of many other traditional oil regions also worked well in February. "Turkmenneft," "Permneft," "Udmurtneft", "Kuybyshevneft," and "Ukrneft" associations managed to virtually stabilize the recovery level in old, very depleted areas.

However, the fate of the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry's annual plan is not primarily determined by those regions where, because of natural factors, the extraction potential of underground deposits is limited. The main burden falls on West Siberia. This year Tyumen Oblast must provide around 65 percent of all-union oil and gas condensate.

The state of affairs in the country's main fuel base still remains difficult. The Main Administration for the Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises in Tyumen Oblast had a shortfall of 270,000 metric tons of oil in February. Taken together with the January shortfall, the backlog now totals 2.24 million metric tons.

Nevertheless, the Siberian oil workers' results in the first 2 months give grounds for saying that the measures recently adopted by the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry and subcontracting ministries are beginning to yield a favorable result. Tyumen Oblast increased its daily extraction by almost 9,000 metric tons of oil in february and by around 22,000 metric tons since December.

Collectives of the "Surgutneft" association achieved weighty successes. In February more than 100 new wells with a total yield of approximately 3,000 metric tons per day were added to the oilfield networks. A substantial increase was obtained from the switch to mechanized extraction methods. Dozens of idle shafts were brought into operation and the number of them in Surgut is now below the set normative. The service interval for wells fitted with electric loading facilities has been extended to 400 hours. In terms of this important quality indicator, Surgut oil workers have almost reached the level of the pacesetting "Yuganskneftgaz" association in the north of Tyumen Oblast.

The young "Krasnoleninskneftegaz" association, whose oil extraction is more than one-third greater than in the corresponding period last year, is a competition leader. The harmonious collective of "Bashneft's" Tyumen subsidiary, which recorded a further 14,000 metric tons of liquid fuel above plan, again distinguished itself.

Against this backdrop of successes the serious shortcomings stand out even more sharply. Three of the Tyumen main administration's six associations failed to meet the February plan. These included the Ministry of Petroleum Industry's largest extracting eneterprise, "Nizhnevartovskneftegaz," which accounts for half of Tyumen's shortfall. "Noyabrskneftegaz" and "Vareganneftegaz" associations had a shortfall amounting to hundreds of thousands of metric tons.

February showed that the present rate of oil extraction is insufficient to meet the targets for the first year of the 5-year plan. Large reserves have yet to be brought into operation in the sector, advanced experience is being poorly disseminated, and the achievements of scientific and technical progress are being introduced too slowly. The country expects a resolute speeding up on the part of oil workers.

PRAVDA on CPSU Economic Strategy, Workers' Tasks

PM131631 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Mar 86
First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Party's Economic Strategy"]

[Text] The economy has been and still is the chief sphere of the party's and the entire Soviet people's activity. It is right here that the preconditions are created for ensuring a materially and spiritually rich and socially full life for Soviet people and achieving a new qualitative state for society.

Entirely approving the concept elaborated by the CPSU Central Committee of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development and the practical steps for implementing it, the 27th CPSU Congress noted in its resolution: The party's strategic course consists of making the transition to an economy of higher organization and efficiency with comprehensively developed production forces, mature socialist production relations, and a finely tuned economic mechanism.

The radical acceleration of scientific and technical progress is the fundamental question of the party's economic strategy. Over three 5-year plans we are faced with carrying out a new technical modernization of the national economy and, on this basis, transforming the material and technical base of society. It is planned to double the country's production potential by the year 2000 through its findamental qualitiative renewal. On the basis of improving equipment and technology, as well as mobilizing all organizational, economic, and social growth factors, it is planned to amost double the national income and to increase labor productivity 130-150 percent.

Scientific and technical progress confronts man with new tasks. He must not only know how to create the latest equipment but also use it efficiently in practice, which requires constant improvement of the entire system for training and continously raising people's qualifications and skill and the systematic striking of a balance between work places and manpower resources in all sectors and regions of the country.

The transition to the path of intensification requires major structural changes to the economy. Our national economy must be restructured flexibly and promptly in line with progressive advances in science, equipment, and technology and social and individual requirements. Sectors ensuring scientific and technical progress and the successful solution of social tasks will develop at a faster pace. In this connection, new demands are being made on investment policy. It must ensure rapid growth in the efficiency of capital investments, their concentration in decisive sectors, and the greatest increase in output and national income for every ruble spent. To this end the focus is shifting from new construction to the retooling and modernization of existing enterprises.

Turning the Soviet economy into the most perfect and strongest economy in the world requires further development of the basis of economic might — heavy industry. Here the party allocates the key role to machine building, which is required to produce systems and complexes of machinery, equipment, and instruments to the highest technical and economic standards. The real catalysts in accelerating the scientific and technical process — machine tool building, the electrical equipment industry, microelectronics, computer technology, instrument making, and the information science industry — will enjoy priority development. To achieve success in the development of these sectors, qualitative changes are needed in metallurgy, the chemical industry, and other sectors producing construction materials.

Widening the economy's scale demands efficient development of the country's fuel and energy complex and improvement of its structure. Nuclear power generation will develop at an accelerated pace, and it is planned to make increasingly wide use of renewable energy sources. At the same time, in the long term the 75-80 percent increase in requirements for fuel, energy, and other resources is to be satisfied by saving them in every possible way.

The 27th party congress resolution points out that it is the paramount task of party, soviet, and economic organs, of every Communist, and of all the people to persistently implement the party's modern agrarian policy and fulfill the USSR Food Program.

Social tasks will be solved successfully on the basis of developing social production. It has been and still is the highest aim of the party's economic strategy, the Basic Guidelines point out, to steadily raise the people's material and cultural living standards.

In the course of fulfilling the 27th CPSU Congress decisions, it is necessary to ensure the harmonious economic and social development of all the union republics — for which it is necessary to improve the distribution of production forces, strengthen the comprehensive nature of development, ensure that the economies of the republics and economic regions specialize, and increase their contribution to strengthening the country's unified national economic complex and solving social tasks.

The depth and scale of the transformations outlined by the congress require the leadership of the national economy to be raised to a new, higher level and, thus, better use to be made of the advantages and potential of the socialist planning system. The efforts of central organs must be concentrated on solving the statewide, intersector, and interregional problems of social production. At the same time, the task has been set of enhancing the role of economic management methods and the economic independence and responsibility of associations and enterprises. And for this it is necessary to go over systematically to new management methods.

"It will take time and energy to reorganize the economic machinery under the conditions of our country, with its vast and complex economy," M.S. Gorbachev pointed out in the CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the 27th party congress. "There could be difficulties, and we are not guaranteed against blunders; but still, the chief thing now is to move purposefully, step by step in the chosen direction, supplementing and improving the economic machinery on the basis of the experience accumulated and removing everything that is outmoded or has not justified itself."

The congress decisions state that the organizational structure of management needs to be improved at all levels and in all echelons of the national economy. This means amplifying or drawing up

new general schemes of sector management, providing for a transmission primarily to a two-tier system, and creating organs age groups of interconnected sectors. The functions and rights of ministries and departments are to be amplified. They must focus efforts on determining their development prospects, shaping the most important proportions, and elaborating and implementing a unified scientific-technical and investment policy. In improving the management structure, it is important to seek the optimum ratios of worker in different spheres, substantially simplify and reduce the cost of the management apparatus, resolutely eliminate formalism and red tape in work, and sharply reduce the number of instructions and directions.

Soviet people wholeheartedly approve the 27th CPSU Congress decisions and express a fervent desire to work with inspiration, displaying a high degree of organization, initiative, and skill. Their labor efforts are directed toward the prompt, practical realization of the party's plans aimed at further strengthening the country's economic might and enhancing the people's well-being in every possible way.

The chief thing now is to achieve a quick breakthrough in work in accordance with the 27th CPSU Congress decisions, reach a turning point in all spheres of economic activity, and make more efficient use of the potential created. The essence of today's demands on labor collectives, party, soviet, and economic organs, and public organizations at the center and locally is to ensure that high results are achieved and to manage skillfully on the basis of organically combining the experience accumulated with new knowledge and new solutions. For this, the echelons where the greatest result can be achieved with minimum additional expenditure must be determined in every sector, association, and enterprise and in all shops and teams. And everything that has been outlined must be implemented in practice without delay.

Communists and party organizations bear great responsibility for implementing the plans adopted by the congress. It is they who must head the masses' political and labor upsurge and support and disseminate in every possible way the valuable initiative born during labor competition. Full use must be made of the chief and essentially inexhaustible reserve, which is the human factor, people, and their ability and desire to work skillfully and creatively and to ensure high organization, discipline, and order in every labor collective.

The 27th party congress materials and decisions are a specific action program for working people and all Soviet people. And the more organized, concerted, and harmonious our everyday creative work, the more successfully we will implement in practice the great program for transforming society outlined by the 27th CPSU Congress.

Briefs

Azerbaijan Nuclear Power Plant — The Azerbaijan nuclear power plant will be one of the most important objects in the republic in the 12th 5-Year Plan period. Preparation work is continuing on the construction site. The construction administration recently set up has carried out work worth R7 million in a short time. A 9-story building has been put into operation for construction workers and 20 2-story buildings are being built as part of the new town in that region. The plans of the nuclear power plant will be submitted to the USSR State Planning Committee and the USSR State Committee for Construction Affairs in the near future for the final time. [Summary] [*Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0205 GMT 14 Feb 86 GF*]

Azerbaijan Oil Well — The well drilled by the fourth platform in the 28 April oil field on the Caspian Sea has reconfirmed that this oil field is the richest in our republic. The well began production for the first time yesterday. Its daily capacity is 300 tons. [Summary] [*Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0205 GTM 17 Feb 86 GF*]

GES Corrosion Inhibitor — Some 15 million tons of iron, steel, and rolled material corrode in the USSR each year. Corrosion also affects expensive machinery. Thus the Leningrad Elektrosila association and the Sayan-Shushenskoye GES joined efforts to beat the corrosion. A Leningrad professor (?Sukhotin), says:

GES generators use water for cooling, but water causes corrosion; thus a special "inhibitor" is added to the water which protects against corrosion, in fact it slows corrosion down 1,000 or more times. The research work of this chemical method started 4 years ago. It was tested in a laboratory, then on one of the GES generators, and now five of the Sayan-Shyshenskoye GESes are protected by the corrosion inhibitors. [Summary] [*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 14 Jan 86 LD*]

Perm Turbine Assembly — Comprehensive testing of of the turbine assembly (capacity 80,000 kilowatts) is now complete and assembly of the final sections of a suspended boiler at the Perm GRES is under way. Nevertheless, work is behind schedule and the GRES should really be generating power by now. The delay has been put down to lack of liaison between various groups involved in the construction of the power station. Comrade (Kotov), secretary of the Perm Obkom, has singled out in particular the lack of consistency in delivery times for metal construction assemblies. Work is now well under way to reduce the delays in the final generating sets coming on line. [Summary] [*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 14 Jan 86 LD*]

Reportage on 16 Mar 'Mir,' 'Soyuz T-15' Docking

'Insignificant Malfunctions' in 'Mir'

LD142105 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Excerpts] The crew of the Soviet spacecraft *Soyuz T-15*, Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovyev, are in orbit to start the 15-hour Soviet space mission. Their take-off was broadcast live by Soviet television and the Intervision TV network to millions of Soviet and foreign viewers. The cosmonauts are to dock their spacecraft with the new Soviet lab *Mir*, which is circling the earth in an unmanned mode after its launch last month.

A deputy director of the mission, Viktor Blagov, reports that the station has so far revolved around the earth about 350 times. A check on the station system has revealed insignificant malfunctions but these have been dealt with and the station is ready to receivve the crew. All scientific and production facilities are to be brought to the station in special modules, unmanned spacecraft as large as the station itself. These will be packed on earth with various equipment to function in orbit as workshops or research labs.

The *Mir* station will be used to carry out a program of research in the interests of science and the economy. Meanwhile its veteran predecessor, the *Salyut*, continues orbiting the earth ready to receive cosmonauts. Crews will able to fly from one station to another.

Maneuver for Docking

LD142133 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1600 GMT on 14 March broadcasts a report by Leonid Lazarevich on the activities of cosmonauts Kizim and Solovyev, who are working on board the *Soyuz T-15* spacecraft.

Lazarevich describes the impatience of the cosmonauts to dock with *Mir* and to start power work on the orbit. The approach to the orbital station is being performed now, according to a new flight timetable, because getting to the station takes 2 days instead of the usual 1 day. "This has a number of advantages," Lazarevich says. "Fuel is consumed in a more economical way, and both the crew and specialists of the Flight Control Center can work in a more relaxed way. But the main work is delayed, after all. True, there is enough work right now. Its purpose is to catch up with the station, which is still flying higher than the spacecraft." A brief fragment from a communication session with the cosmonauts is introduced, during which they say that they have completed "the maneuver" and are aligned with the sun. Lazarevich wishes the cosmonauts success.

Docking Completed

LD151412 Moscow TASS in English 1408 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow, March 15 TASS — The spaceship *Soyuz T-15* piloted by Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovyev docked with the orbital research station *Mir* (peace) at 16 hours 38 minutes Moscow time today.

Both cosmonauts are in good health and feel well.

Cosmonauts Enter 'Mir'

LD151626 Moscow TASS in English 1618 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow, March 15 TASS — The spaceship *Soyuz T-15* docked with the orbital research station *Mir* (peace) at 16 hours 38 minutes Moscow time today. Following a check of the docking unit's pressure-tightness Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovyev went into the station.

The crew's mission provides for the reactivation of the *Mir* station, the testing of its structural components and onboard systems, the tuning and adjustment of units and equipment. The purpose of these operations is to prepare the station as a base unit for building in the future a permanently operating manned complex with specialized modules designed to tackle scientific and national economic tasks.

According to telemetry data, the systems of the *Mir* station and the *Soyuz T-15* spacecraft are functioning normally.

At the present time two orbital complexes sare in flight in near-earth space. These are the manned complex *Mir—Soyuz T-15* and the *Salyut-7—Cosmos—1686* complex that is flying in an automatic regime.

The cosmonauts are in good health and feeling well.

TV Report on Docking

LD151508 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1350 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Special correspondent Aleksandr Galkin report from Flight Control Center]

[Text] [Galkin] Attention. Flight Control Center on the air. *Soyuz T-15* has just docked with the *Mir* station, a few minutes earlier than planned.

Cosmonauts Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovyev began the approach manually from a distance of 200 meters and approached so close and moved towards the docking so surely that not even a television picture was required. We did not manage to see anything here; we just listened.

This will be commented on by a member of the Mayak [space crew's call-sign] back-up team, Aleksandr Pavlovich Aleksandrov.

[Aleksandrov] We have just witnessed a quite unique event, the docking with such a powerful and we think beautiful and large, peaceful station, *Mir*. The Mayaks fulfilled their task wonderfully, and no doubt you heard Aleksandr Galkin saying that this was accomplished a little earlier than planned. This really did take place early, and I shall explain why.

The *Mir* station responded to radio signals from our vessel, the *Soyuz T-15*, at a distance of 200 meters. Then the crew were to

take over manual control, make a flight around the station and dock from the side of the transfer compartment. The crew kept so well to the timetable, the automation worked so well, that it became possible to do this rather earlier. And then Leonid Kizim steered the vessel so precisely and Volodya Solovyev worked precisely as flight engineer and navigator and the crew fulfilled the task of fly-around and docking, again in a reduced time, as it were speeding up the whole process, and skillfully, most precisely and accurately brought the station — I should say the vessel, he brought his vessel, the *Soyuz T-15* — to the station. And here no one sensed any sudden shift in the situation. It went off very quietly. But it was a very bright and powerful event; the docking with *Mir* could generally be called a landmark for us.

[Galkin] What are your colleagues doing now, at this moment.

[Aleksandrov] At the moment the systems are being checked. First of all there is the locking of these two massive bodies — the station and the vessel, and they are now checking the systems and preparing to go over into the *Mir* station.

Radio Reports Docking

LD152038 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1339 GMT interrupts its scheduled music program for a 10-minute report introduced by correspondent Nikolay Neych. Neych begins by saying: "At this moment, two spacecraft are in orbit above our planet. The *Mir* station and *Soyuz T-15* are approaching each nother, maneuvering and, I think, have already docked together." He then hands over to correspondent Petr Pelekhov in the Flight Control Center, who continues: "There is no uncertainty over whether they have docked: We have actually just heard the words: We have contact, we have docked, we have lock-on. It's in a zone of not very steady reception, so the words were not readily audible. In a few minutes time the reception will be more steady and we will hear the details of the docking. But meanwhile, I should say that we have been given the schedule for the docking, and the docking took place earlier than scheduled. The reason for this is that ground control now has much more faith in the crew, taking into account both the experience accumulated on earth during training and also the experience accumulated in previous flights."

Pelekhov then interviews Viktor Petrovich Savinykh, the flight engineer on *Soyuz T-14*, who says: "The crew made a very calm approach to the *Mir* orbital station. and now they have already docked. The crew was given permission to select the time of docking themselves." Pelekhov notes that the flight was in automatic mode up to a distance of 200 meters from the station, and asks Savinykh to describe what happened then. Savinykh replies: "Yes, the two craft were in automatic approach mode from a distance of approximately 18 km; at a distance of 200 meters, the crew switched off the automatics, the station turned so that the required docking unit faced the orbiter, and then the crew came in manually and docked very skilfully with the *Mir* orbital station."

Pelekhov asks: "Incidentally, this craft is the last in the series that was designed for operation with stations of previous generations, the *Salyut* stations. I think that the next craft will be provided with a special radio system adapted for docking with this station, won't it?" Savinykh replies: "It probably will, and with other things besides. After all, all of our technology is being developed. First we had *Soyuz*, then there was *Soyuz-5*, and then for my flight with Dzhanibekov we had a [word indistinct] laser range finder. On future spacecraft all this will, of course, be improved and naturally new systems for docking will appear."

Pelekhov continues: "Another thing. At a distance of 200 meters the station wasn't oriented, so was it difficult to steer the craft?" Savinykh replies: "No, at that point the station was oriented. It was in an oriented position, but when they flew around the station it was unoriented. This was practiced on earth, and this mode of operation was in fact preplanned." Savinykh then says that that the crew will now check that the two craft are locked on together, the lock-together force being 20 metric tons; they will then check the air-tightness of the docking seal and then enter the station.

Cosmonaut Dzhanibekov Evaluates 'Mir' Docking

LD151834 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1600 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Interview from Flight Control Center with Pilot-Cosmonaut of the USSR, Twice Hero of the Soviet Union Vladimir Aleksandrovich Dzhanibekov, by unidentified correspondent; recorded, first paragraph is studio introduction]

[Text] At this moment the cosmonauts are taking their first steps in their new home in space. Here is an interview which has just been sent in by our correspondents from the Flight Control Center.

[Correspondent] Vladimir Aleksandrovich, you have had occasion to carry out direct manual docking, and we would like to hear from you some evaluation of the work the men have done.

[Dzhanibekov] The assessment given by the whole control center and by everyone who has witnessed today's approach and docking mode is that it was excellent. The mode proceeded impeccably; and I would like to note particularly the work of Leonid Kizim who coped outstandingly with the final stage. The new space complex *Mir-Soyuz T-15* is now functioning in orbit. I would like to note that the *Mir* is a totally new-generation station. We hope that it will enable us to solve over the next 5 years — and perhaps even longer than that — tasks that are much wider and more serious than those we have done on previous stations, including the *Salyut-7*. And I would like to believe that man, proving the very great possibilities that he has in space, will be able to continue on this occasion, too, the affirmation of man in space, in work in outer space, in work in the interests of the future of our earth.

[Correspondent] Nevertheless I would like to recall *Salyut-7*, which is also in orbit now.

[Dzhanibekov] We hope that it will serve us for some time, and we are not yet writing off the *Salyut-7* station. It is still quite capable of working, and evidently in the very near future we will do some work there, too.

[Correspondent] So the result will be a kind of commuting between the two stations — almost like one does between one's aparment in the city and one's dacha — from *Mir* to *Salyut* and from *Salyut* to *Mir*?

[Dzhanibekov] Indeed, it is expected that when some initial work, as I would call it, has been completed on the *Mir* station, that the Mayaks [codename for cosmonauts] crew will fly across to the *Salyut-7* station. I have confidence in both Vladimir Solovyev and Leonid Kizim that they will do everything as it should be done.

Flight Parameters Updated

LD161129 Moscow TASS in English 1121 GMT 16 Mar 86

[Text] March, 16 TASS — The manned research complex *Mir—Soyuz T-15* is operating in near-earth orbit for the second day.

In accordance with schedule, the cosmonauts Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovyev are fulfilling necessary operations in order to transfer the station into a manned mode of operation. They are reactivating life-support and temperature-control systems, checking the functioning of radiotechnical means, the state of equipment, etc.

Conditions close to those on earth are maintained in the living quarters of the *Mir* station: The temperature is 24 degrees centigrade, the pressure is 860 millimetres of the mercury column.

According to telemetry and reports by the crew, the flight of the manned complex *Mir—Soyuz T-15* is proceeding normally. Its orbit parameters are as follows:

Maximum distance from the earth's surface — 354 kilometres,

Minimum distance from the earth's surface — 332 km,

Period of revolution — 91.2 minutes,

Inclination — 51.6 degrees.

The cosmonauts Kizim and Solovyev are in good health, and are feeling fine.

Cosmonaut Describes 'Mir' Layout, Structure

LD152154 Moscow TASS in English 1842 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow, March 15 TASS — The establishment of a new Soviet permanent space complex in space on the basis of the *Mir* long-term orbital station is offering broad opportunities for Soviet manned space missions, Cosmonaut Valeriy Kubasov told TASS.

On the eve of the 25th anniversary of the flight of the world's first Cosmonaut Yuriy Gagarin, due on April 12, I recall anew his forecast: "We will take our places in new ships and reach new orbits." Nowadays my fellow cosmonauts, *Soyuz T-15* crew Commander Leonid Kizim and Flight Engineer Vladimir Solovyev, are plying those orbits. Their mission is a good way to mark the forthcoming jubilee, Kubasov said.

This docking, the cosmonaut continued, was not conventional. Whereas in the past that operation had been performed 24 hours after the launch, now it took place later. Kubasov explained that the two-day interval between the launch and the docking had been decided upon better to test the systems of the spaceship that were involved in the docking. Less fuel, too, is spent in this way.

As for the main new features of the station, Kubasov pointed out its six docking units. The aft and tail ones are intended for manned and frieght ships. If need be, a special manipulator can transfer the aft module to one of the side docking units.

As for craft to be docked, according to the cosmonaut, they may be scientific modules intended for astrophysical or technological experiments.

Broad opportunities are thus being opened for the development of scientific laboratories to carry out research for the national economy.

The *Mir* station is a base for the development of long-term orbital complexes with rotating crews.

Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovyev must have already appreciated the innovations inside the station. First, Valeriy Kubasov continued, crew members now have separate compartments complete with a table, a chair and an intercom. Members of mixed crews who perhaps will work abroad the new complex will especially admire this arrangement.

The new station is roomier because the compartment with scientific instruments has been removed. Now large-size equipment will be housed in modules. The orbital "mess-room" is more convenient and cosy. The life support system has been modified. in particular, the on-board air regeneration system has been improved.

The latest achievements of Soviet science and technology and original design solutions have been incorporated in the station.

The new station is called *Mir*, peace, a great word understandable to everyone in the world. This stresses anew that the Soviet Union is intent on the peaceful exploration of space and it is for this purpose that Soviet spaceships and stations go out into the great unknown.